Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1852.....NO. 23.

J. FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 75
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 12
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without a change,	3 00
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Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, Iowa, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted in his care.

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.
He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
Wilmington, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD A. LAMONT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C., will pay prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [8-tlm]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.
☞Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

D. McMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to Hatch & Burbank.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.
Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.
The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

WEST & HEWLETT,
AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER, G. W. DAVIS, BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, GEORGE HARRISS, | JOHN DAWSON, O. G. PARSLEY, E. P. HALL, EDWARD CANTWELL. Wilmington, N. C.

October 24, 1851 7-1y

CIGARS. 50,000 imported Havana, various brands; 34,000 Domestic, *low prices.* For sale by
e31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between T. W. & I. BOYKIN, is now dissolved by mutual consent; and T. W. BOYKIN is hereby released from all debts or demands of any description whatever, transacted by said firm. The business will now be carried on under the firm of BOYKIN & MORISEY. ISAAC BOYKIN.
Feb. 6, 1852—22-3t] RICHARD B. MORISEY.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a most desirable tract of Timber and Turpentine Land, containing about 800 acres, and lying on the waters of Hammonds' Creek in Bladen county, about 40 miles from Wilmington.
These lands are believed to be fully equal to any in the State, the trees having been boxed and run only for the last two years, and a great portion of the pines being of the largest size, suitable for making ton timber. The tract will be found well worthy the attention of those desirous of engaging in the turpentine and timber business. For further particulars, apply to WM. L. MOORE,
Feb. 6th, 1852—22-1m] White Hall, Bladen co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, at December Term of New Hanover County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, on the estate of the late James Burnett, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Feb. 6, 1852—22-3t] R. J. HOWARD, Adm'r.

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.
The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf
Fayetteville Observer copy and send bill as above.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of New Hanover county (as a runaway slave) on the 21st inst., a negro man, named SAMUEL DOWLER, about 33 years of age, five feet five and a half inches high, black complexion and stout built. He came here in a vessel as a seaman from Boston. He says he was born and raised in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The cause of his arrest as a runaway was this: he tried to persuade a stevedore, *a slave*, to go off in the vessel with him, saying that that was the way he escaped from South Carolina some years ago. The slave gave information, and he was arrested as a runaway. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sh'ff.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 29, 1852 21-tf

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of last December, and the 19th of January instant, two negro men of the following description:—MOSES is 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, yellow complexion, thick set, and weighs 170 to 180 pounds; invariably smiles when spoken to, and is inclined to be bow-legged. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Nahunta Swamp or Button Branch, near Wayne and Greene county lines. BRYANT is 33 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, complexion black, slender built, and weighs 150 pounds; he has a scar upon one cheek, occasioned by a burn. Supposed to be lurking on the North side of Neuse River, near Johnston and Wayne county line.
Fifty Dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and confinement of each of said negroes in Wayne county Jail, and Fifty Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person harboring or employing them.
Z. L. THOMPSON.
Goldsboro', N. C., Jan. 23, 1852 21-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County Court—December Term, 1851.
ORDERED by the Court, that at the next March Term of this Court, and until ordered, causes upon the Appeal Docket will be taken up for trial on Monday of the Term, and the Trial Docket will be taken up peremptorily on Tuesday. The State Docket will not be tried until Friday of the Term
Ordered further, that all Subpœnas for witnesses in Civil causes, other than appeals, shall not require attendance before Tuesday, and in all State cases before Friday of each Term, except witnesses to go before the Grand Jury.
Ordered, that publication of this be made weekly in the Herald and Journal, until the next term of this Court.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
January 2, 1852 17-tc

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, } Superior Court of
DUPLIN COUNTY. } Law.

ORDERED by the Court, that the rule heretofore made, that the State Docket shall be called on Monday of the Term be rescinded, and that hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up as heretofore, and the calendar of criminal cases called on Thursday of each Term; and the Clerk of the Court is instructed to publish notice of this order, to the end that suitors, witnesses, and others, may take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.
Teste, H. SULLIVAN, Clerk.
Dec. 24, 1851 16-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having acquired some knowledge of the manufacture and sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, is desirous of introducing those of the most approved kinds to the Farmers and Planters in North Carolina.—He has made such arrangements with E. Whitman, Jr., & Co., and R Sinclair, Jr., & Co., of Baltimore, (two of the most extensive houses in the country,) that he can furnish at short notice any articles in their line. Farmers and Planters wishing to keep up with the improvements of the age, will do well to give him a call. All implements will be sold at their catalogue prices, which can be had gratis, by calling at his store—sign of the Turk, Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
N. B.—No commissions charged to the purchaser.
Dec. 16. 1851—15-3m D. L. BURBANK.

Valuable Land and Dwelling House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his place on the Masonboro' Sound road, about two miles from Wilmington. The LAND contains about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, of which six or seven in the immediate vicinity of the House are cleared and improved; the balance is turpentine land. There are two tasks of new boxes, one year old.
The improvements are a comfortable and well finished two story dwelling house, with suitable out houses, a well of good water, and also a thriving nursery of choice young fruit trees. The above will be found worthy the attention of those desiring a healthy and pleasant residence in the vicinity of town. From its nearness to Wilmington, it may be confidently expected to increase rapidly in value. Apply on the premises to L. HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, 1851 56-3d—10-wtf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.
ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me up to January 1st, 1852, are informed that their bills are ready, and a settlement will be required in all cases.
Jan. 15. C. MYERS, Hatter.

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style of A. J. & T. J. JONES, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business;* and have taken the place lately occupied by Messrs. Gause & Bowden, where they will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to their care.
A. J. JONES,
T. J. JONES.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we are prepared to give all business entrusted to us, efficient and personal attention. We have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations; Spirit house and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY—FALL TERM, 1851.

Catharine A. Stanly, } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
John W. Stanly.

ON motion, it is ordered that the petitioner have leave to take the depositions of Robert J. Dorsey, Alfred M. Stanly, William J. Nash, and others, of Attakapas, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, on Friday, the 12th day of March next, and from day to day until completed, (Sunday's excepted,) at the house of Louis R. Curtis, in the Parish of St. Mary's, to be read in evidence in behalf of the petitioner in the aforesaid cause, at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of New Hanover, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the petitioner's making publication for one month of the time and place of taking said depositions. SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 6, 1852 [Pr. adv. $4 38] 22-6t

PAY UP YOUR TAXES.

ALL persons who are in arrears for taxes, are duly notified, that unless they are paid on or before the 15th of February next, that they will have to pay costs of advertising their lands or lots for sale with their taxes. Longer indulgence will not be given. OWEN FENNELL, Sh'ff.
Jan. 27, 1852 21-3t
Herald and Commercial copy.

WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES, and ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND OAK OR ASH HEADING, to be delivered at his Cooper Shop in Fayetteville, or at any landing on the Cape Fear River. I am willing to pay a high price for a good article.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Jan. 30, 1852 21-3t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale TWO STORE-HOUSES and LOT OF GROUND where they are situated, immediately opposite the Court-House, in the town of Clinton, Sampson county. The corner store is at present occupied by Messrs. Carroll & Roberts, and the adjoining store by Messrs. Boykin & Morisey. They are both excellent stands for mercantile business.
The above property will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or personally, at the Six Runs Post Office, Sampson county, N. C.
Jan. 30, '52—21-5t*] CHAS. D. STEVENS.

FOR SALE.

50 BBLS. Irish Potatoes, for planting;
25 bbls. Genesee Flour;
20 " double rectified Whiskey;
10 bags Rio Coffee. Just received from New York, and will be sold as cheap for cash as can be bought in Wilmington, with the exception of the freight per Railroad.—All other kinds of Groceries on the same terms. Please call and examine. L. A. MERRIMAN.
Strickland's, Duplin co., Jan. 30, 1852 21-6t

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.
He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.
Address L. Wood, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

New and Rare Inducements.—Richland, Onslow County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Onslow, their customers and friends, that they have opened a store at Richlands, where may be had the cheapest and best selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods that has ever been imported in this or any other place Also, an elegant assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the latest fashions and superior workmanship. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS of all qualities and prices; together with a large stock of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, FLOUR, CHEESE, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., with a variety of other articles in this line, which they offer at Wilmington wholesale prices. Spun Cotton of all Nos. In fact, every article that is usually kept in a country store, may be found at this establishment. They respectfully call the attention of their friends to their stock, and solicit their examination of the same before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident that they can offer better bargains than have ever before been offered in this market. Come and try, and you will be convinced that the cheapest store in this State, is that of
STERN & BROTHER.
Richlands, Onslow Co., January, 1852. 19-3mw

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, will be sold upon the premises, on Saturday, the 14th of February next, the Lands of the late Jacob Newkirk, on the South side of Doctor's Creek, adjoining the lands of Daniel Alderman and others, containing THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, more or less. Fifty Dollars to be paid in cash, and twelve months credit for the residue. Bond and approved sureties required.
THOS. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Jan. 9, 1852 [Pr. adv. $2 35] 18-6t

REMOVAL.

L. N. BARLOW has removed to the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, three doors below J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and has opened an entire fresh stock of GENUINE GROCERIES, which will be sold at REDUCED RATES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
January 9, 1852 18

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.
Great Reduction in Prices!

THE CASH PRINCIPLE ADOPTED! CHEAPNESS and Excellence the order of the day! The subscriber has opened in the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, a splendid assortment of **Genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.**
Also, **Fine Liquors and Wines,** all of which have been purchased since the first of October, for cash, and will be sold correspondingly low, at wholesale and retail. Call and examine. L. N. BARLOW.
January 9, 1852 18

LAND SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court-House door in Whiteville, on the second Monday in March, SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, known as the Toomer Land, on the East side of the White Marsh, for the taxes and charges due thereon for the years 1849 and '50, which is $21 00. L. WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.
Columbus co., Jan. 2, 1851 17-10t

Mozart Daguerrean Gallery.

Ye passers by, a word to you,
If ye would skill and beauty view,
Delay not, but your way pursue
To Gulick's well-known Gallery.

So life-like images appear,
That you will think your friends are near—
Their voice you'll almost seem to hear
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

All styles and sizes here you'll find,
Which cannot fail to suit your mind;
No Artist great are we behind
In our Daguerrean Gallery.

Here friends in groups are taken well,
And such possess a potent spell,
In after years a tale they'll tell
Of this Daguerrean Gallery.

And Gulick has both skill and taste—
A picture true he'll take in haste—
A moment only you need waste
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

The invitation is to all—
To rich and poor—to great and small;
Please don't forget in haste to call
At this Sky-light Gallery.
Over Messrs. Polly and Hart's Store, Front Street.
Dec. 8, 1851 78-d4t—wtf

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7t5—12mw* A. MORGAN.

Schools.

SMITHVILLE MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 16th of February, under the conjoint control of Rev. James H. Brent and Mr. Murphy, in the Male Department, and Miss Sarah A. Brent in the Female. We pass no eulogies upon the qualifications of the Teachers, knowing a discriminating public will judge for itself. Come and try. Monthly reports will be sent to the parents and guardians of all the pupils giving scholarship, attendance, and deportment.
Composition, Declamation, and Conversation will be most strictly attended to. The Teachers hold themselves responsible for the morality of all those committed to their care.
Board can be obtained with Mr. Brent for 15 or 20 pupils at $7; in other families at the same.
Residents will be required to pay tuition monthly. Foreign, half of the tuition for the session in advance.
Tuition is as follows:

The Classics for any class in any College	$18 00
Second Class in the same, including highest branches of English science	15 00
English alone	12 00
English Grammar and Geography	10 00
For Beginners	7 00
Reading and Chirography	5 00

Modern Languages and ornamental branches at the lowest prices. By order of the Board.
January 30, 1852 21-tf

SCHOOL IN SWANSBORO', N. C.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on the 19th of January, under the immediate controll of E. H. Remick. Parents and guardians wishing to patronize the school, may be assured that it will be kept in operation, and that all possible exertions will be made to sustain its increasing popularity. To young men desirous of qualifying themselves to teach, a rare opportunity is offered.
Ample arrangements have been made for boarding, the price varying from five to six dollars per month, including washing, lights, &c.
The subscriber and Thomas B. Holland, Esq., residing within half an hour's walk of the School, will accommodate those who prefer to board out of town.
It may be proper to observe, that Swansboro' being situated upon an arm of the sea, and only three miles from it, is decidedly pleasant and healthy. D. A. HUMPHREY.
Swansboro', Onslow county, Jan. 1852. 21-3mw

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE present Session of this Institution will close on the 13th of February, and the next Session open on the first Monday in March. The rates of tuition, per session of five months, are as follows:

For the primary branches of English	$8 00
For the higher branches of English	12 00
For Latin and Greek	18 00

This School offers the advantages of thorough instruction in all the branches of a literary and classical education, either in preparing students for College, or qualifying them for the business of life. Convenient board can be had in good families at from $5 to $6 per month.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Jan. 23d, 1852 20-5t*

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday the 1st day of October next.
Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.
Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.
Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.
Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf
P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

NEW NOVELS.

AND OTHER CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, just received.
Kossuth and the Hungarian War; comprising a complete history of the late struggle of the Hungarians for liberty, with notices of the leading chiefs and statesmen who distinguished themselves in council and in the field, with authentic portraits and illustrations.
Aims and Obstacles, by G. P. R. James.
Fernly Manor, or Edith the Inconstant—by the author of Sister Minnie. We have never met with a book on female character more intensely—we could almost say painfully—interesting.—*Critic.*
The Mysteries and Miseries of New Orleans; by Ned Buntline.
Venetia Trelawney, or The Mysteries of the Court of London.
Celestine, or Lights and Shadows of London Life. "A very interesting work."
The Rifle Rangers, by Capt. Major Reid; full of remarkable adventures and hair-breadth escapes, written with force and vigor.
Percival Keene, a Tale of the Sea—by Capt. Marryatt. It is full of character and incident, and will, we doubt not, be a universal favorite.
Also, a quantity of The North Carolina Reader, by Wiley; and Regulations for the Uniform and Dress of the Army of the United States, from the original text and drawings of the War Department. L. H. PIERCE.

THE subscriber has just received BOOKS from the pen of a former citizen of this place. Those persons who are disposed to encourage the literary exertions of a Wilmingtonian by birth, have now an opportunity, by calling at the Book Store and purchasing one or more from the annexed list, viz:
The Human Trinity, or The Three Aspects of Life; The Solar Ray; Trinity and Incarnation; Vegetable Portraits of Character and Universal Analogy; Homœopathy, or Theoretic Demonstration with Social Application.
Jan. 30 L. H. PIERCE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JAMES S. IVES is now prepared to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of all descriptions, at his stand on Market Street, under the Carolina Hotel. Having served the regular apprenticeship under the best workmen, and being determined to spare no pains to please, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who place work in his hands.
He has just received and WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobins & Co., Cooper, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison, Samuel, and other makers; Gold Anchor Levers, Gold and enamelled dials, Gold Duplex, Lepine and Vertical Watches, Silver Levers and Lepines,—New England Clocks and Time Pieces, Ladies Gold Chains, Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Seal and Keys, Lockets, Bracelet Clasps, Gold Ear Rings and Pins in sets, Topaz and other stone Bracelets, and all Gold, do. do., Emerald Sapphire, Garnet Pearl, Enamelled and Gold Breast Pins, do. do. do. Finger Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Shields, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also silver tea and table Spoons, and a variety of plated ware.
SPECTACLES:—Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver Spectacles with Perifocal Glasses, a new and superior article for all eyes. I also have Pistols of all kinds for sale, including a new style of patent pocket Revolver. And a fine assortment of extracts for the toilet.
LECOULTER RAZORS, a new and splendid article.—All of which will be sold at as low prices as can be bought in North Carolina, or New York.
Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1851 40-1d—7-tf

NEW FRUITS. 20,000 fine Oranges; 5,000 Grape Fruit; 50 bbls. N. Y. Apples; 50 boxes Raisins, new crop; 20 kegs Malaga Grapes; 2 casks Zante Currants; 5 boxes Genoa Citron; 4 boxes Jujube Paste. Fresh and good. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

TOBACCO, Tobacco.—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street.
Sept 25 D. L. BURBANK.

FRESH AND CHEAP.—Just received per Schr. Jonas Smith—60 pr. of childs', youth's, and boy's Boots; 60 do. men's sewed and pegged Boots; 200 do. kip Brogans, prime; 25 do. goat Slippers; 60 do. boys' kip Brogans, prime; 24 do. misses black silk tipt Gaiters; 120 do ladies kid welt Buskins, very cheap. For sale very low, by
d8 JONES & GARDNER.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Ivor McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purpose, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
S. R. FORD, Agent.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:
Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlits and Soda Powders.
Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.
Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.
Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; T

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic citizens of New Hanover County, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday of next County Court, (March 9th,) at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh; and also for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent the County in a District Convention, to be held in the town of Wilmington, to choose a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the National Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 1st day of June next. Other matters important to the organization of the party in this County, will also come before the meeting, and a full attendance is most earnestly solicited.

Feb. 5th, 1852. MANY DEMOCRATS.

Ourselves—To Our Readers.

We do not often speak about our own business, and therefore hope to be excused if we call the attention of our readers to a few facts. The political campaign of 1852 is about opening. Important issues will be presented, and important transactions take place. In that campaign, we intend to discharge the duties of democrats and of patriots to the fullest extent of our abilities. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted up upon every important matter of news, and to give our opinions upon every prevailing topic of politics, battling energetically for those cardinal principles of the democratic creed, which we consider essential to the prosperity of our country, and rejecting alike the interpolations of ultraism, and the insidious poison of centralization.—In fact, our course shall be that of an old-fashioned, up and down, straightforward Democratic paper.

We desire to serve the cause efficiently; and to enable us to carry out our wishes in this respect, we appeal to our friends to make an effort for the extension of our circulation. We cannot and will not claim patronage on the score of lowness of price.—We know that papers may be got for less money, but we do *not* believe that a paper, containing an equal amount of carefully selected matter and diligently collated news of interest to our readers, can be published at a lower rate than that at which we offer the weekly Journal.

We have already a large circulation, and in appealing to our friends to assist us in extending it, we have an eye rather to the service of our party, than to the benefit of ourselves. As our business has increased, we have kept pace with our growing patronage, by adding to the size and interest of the Journal; and we flatter ourselves that no volume has closed without bearing witness to this progressive improvement. Since the establishment of our daily issue, we have added largely to the reading matter in the columns of our weekly, while every article has been submitted to our careful supervision. We have acted upon the belief that a paper should be edited as well as published. No future effort shall be spared to render the "Journal" deserving of the increased patronage which we solicit. We want a sufficient addition to our weekly list, to bring it up to two thousand, which addition can and ought to be made.

Our terms are as formerly—Daily paper $6, in advance; Weekly $2 50.

North-Carolina and the Presidency.

We sincerely believe that if a suitable candidate be presented, and a vigorous and united effort be made, the vote of North Carolina can and will be secured for the democratic candidate for the Presidency.—The prospects are fair for the occurrence of such an event, and with such prospects, we think it right and proper that the voice of North Carolina should be heard and have its due influence in determining the choice of the national convention.

We are now and always have been opposed to any such committal in favor of one candidate as might imply the existence of hostility or distrust towards other worthy and prominent members of the party, who may be preferred by other States or sections, and may eventually be the selection of the national convention. But at the same time, we think it not only right and proper, but eminently due to the people themselves, that they should, at their various primary meetings, designate their first choice, by way of guidance and instruction to their delegates. Such designation or expression of a choice can fairly be made, without disparagement to the first choice of others, or implying any antagonism to any of them who may receive the nomination in preference.

We have every reason to believe that the democracy of this State has already made its selection, and that its first choice for the Presidency has fallen upon Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, with whose name is associated that of a distinguished citizen of our own State, Hon. Robert Strange, this ticket having been presented by the sterling democracy of Duplin, and having been received favorably by various papers throughout the State.

The name of the Hon. J. J. McKay has, on more occasions than one, we believe, been brought before the convention by the North Carolina delegation.—We do not know whether that gentleman would receive a nomination, even if tendered. His reputation would confer more lustre upon the Vice Presidency, than the possession of that office could upon him.—These are our own ideas, and may be regarded in the light of a suggestion or not, just as may happen; we have not made up our own mind on the subject.

It may then be regarded as almost certain that Mr. Buchanan is the first choice of this State for the Presidency, with some of our own distinguished citizens for the Vice Presidency. Judge Strange occupies at present the most prominent position. His fitness for the office requires no endorsement from us. In Mr. Buchanan we have the fullest confidence.—So we have in many other prominent gentlemen, both at the North and at the South, and we have little doubt but that any sound democrat (and we take it for granted that the convention will nominate none other) will receive the united and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of this State, whether he may have been their own first choice or not. Still as the action of the national convention must be founded in a great measure upon the views of the people as far as they can be ascertained, and as we hope and expect to do something towards the *success* of the Democratic candidate, it is but right that our views should be expressed and have their due weight in the *choice* of such candidates. The Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot, the Warrenton News, and the Graham Democrat, have already expressed a preference for Mr. Buchanan.

☞At the last regular Meeting of the Commissioners of Navigation, Capt. Silas H. Martin was appointed Port Warden in place of Capt. Gilbert Potter, resigned, to take place on the 20th inst.

Loss of a Propeller.

The steam Propeller Pilot, which has been employed for over two years in towing vessels in and out of Charleston harbor, was wrecked on Sunday last on the Stono Breakers, at the entrance of the harbor, and is believed to be a complete loss. She had gone to the wreck of the British Barque *Larch*, and by some mistake in the man at the helm, she was run aground in twelve feet water. Her Captain and crew lost every thing except the clothes they stood in. The vessel belonged to Captain A. P. Aveilhe, and was insured for $13,000.

Spanish Consul at New Orleans.

The Spanish ship-of-war *Colon* arrived at New Orleans on Monday afternoon, having Mr. *Laborde*, the Spanish Consul, on board as a passenger. A salute was fired from the U. S. barracks on his arrival.

Consistency.

Mrs. Forrest has been quite a conspicuous character during the last two years. So has Lola Montez. Both of them are handsome and talented,—Lola being the more handsome and talented of the two.—Both of them have, by their course of conduct, given reason for suspicion of their purity: and after reading even the most favorable parts of the evidence in the Forrest trial, we think that, in the matter of modesty and discretion at least, Mrs. Forrest can claim no pre-eminence over her fair rival—even if she has stopped short of the commission of actual crime. Lola swears she is as innocent as a young dove, or a suckling turkey. So does the female Forrest. A jury has acquitted Mrs. Forrest, because nothing positive could be *proved* against her. We presume it would be rather hard to *prove* any thing upon Lola, although we all have our notions about her, as we have about Mrs. F. So the matter stands—there not being more than the toss of a copper between,—but that toss being in favor of Lola, whose indiscretions, to use no harsher expression, were committed under no husband's roof, and compromised no husband's honor while squandering his substance.

But look at the different receptions given to these two women. The *danseuse* could find no place in any hotel in New York, and finally stowed herself away in an obscure boarding house. She is frowned upon by the holy associates of Mrs. Forrest's pleasures, and all codfish-dom turns up its piscatorial eyes, elevates its fins and groans; while, on the contrary, Mrs. Forrest is carressed by all the would-be fashionables, and all the namby-pamby imitators and adulators of what they consider European elegance as opposed to republican barbarism. The frowning upon Lola is the *show* of an extravagant and ferocious virtue, the ovation offered up to Mrs. Forrest is the *substance* of a depraved sensuality. The first is hypocrisy—the latter fact.

There is another thing connected with this, which exhibits in a still more ridiculous light the pretensions of these New York aristocrats—we mean the origin of the two women so differently treated.—Mrs. Forrest is the daughter of a Scotch Drummer in the British army, who subsequently became a vocalist, and the daughter, who afterwards married Mr. Forrest, passed the first years of her life amid the associations which surround a low position in a camp or barracks; it may be that the free-and-easy-ism of her manners dates from this early period. Lola is the daughter we believe of Irish parents in a middle sort of position, not much to boast of, but still superior to that of the Scotch drummer; besides, Lola is evidently a woman whose mind has been well cultivated, and even if her course has been erratic it has never been stained by gross or vulgar dissipation. Now, we hold it that conduct and capability are the only valid claims to consideration, and parentage is solely valuable where it affords some guarantee that the mind has been improved by early cultivation, and the manners refined by good associations. But since these New York *parvenues* prate about family, and so-forth, it is but right that their conduct should be submitted to the test which they themselves have set up; how their fawning upon Mrs. Forrest will bear it we need not say, nor can they take refuge in Mrs. F.'s early associations.

The whole affair is nothing to us or to our readers, and is only interesting as it exhibits a rather disgusting *phase* of society in our large cities. "The proper study of mankind is man," and woman too we suppose; at any rate a little mental and moral anatomy, a cool dissection and exposure of social hypocrisy and empty pretension can never come *mal apropos*, for these are human failings and we are all human.

☞The steamship Europa arrived at her wharf at Halifax, at 12 o'clock on the night of the 6th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 24th of January, being 7 days later than those by the Niagara.

Some changes had occurred in the French ministry, and a new minister had been appointed, to be called the Minister of State. By a decree, the Orleans family cannot possess any property of any description in France, and are bound to sell what they now possess within one year. Another decree cansels Louis Phillippe's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes.

The great bodies of State are to wear particular dresses. Those of the Council of State, Senate and legislative bodies will be rich, and resemble what was worn under the Empire.

It is said that the second, if not third attempt on President Napoleon's life has been made, and that an officer snapped his pistol at him as his carriage was coming out of the Carousal. The rumor was rife in Paris, with all the details, and also that the wife of an ex-Prefect had attempted to poignard him.

In England there has been a complete lull of political news. Parties are advancing respectively for a trial of strength that must take place between Lord John Russell and Parliament.

The London journals are in a state of perturbation respecting the national defences, suggesting various resources and modes of defence in case of an invasion.

The Morning Chronicle is surprised that the nation should have so long disregarded the necessity which exists of availing itself of their means of protection.

Another Journal argues the propriety of recalling ships and steamers on service abroad.

Efforts have been made by the Court party of Prussia to abrogate the constitution, although the proposal to the effect of restoring high monarchical principles failed by a vote of 157 to 123. The result of the vote is regarded as rather discouraging than otherwise, and new projects are proposed daily.

The Prussian Gazette of the 18th of January says that Prince Schwartzenburg had been indisposed for some days. He was struck with apoplexy on the 14th. Serious consequences were apprehended.

Jenny Lind and Her Husband.

The Boston Transcript in announcing the marriage of Jenny Lind and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, goes to the record and finds that "the application for the marriage certificate states that Miss Lind is thirty-one years of age and the happy bridegroom twenty-four." Naughty fellow, to be hunting up the records of ladies ages.

☞Some of the Long Island papers suggest the propriety of converting the Island into a State, as it now has a population of 211,557, having nearly doubled since 1840, and numbers more than any one of the seven small States, which have two Senators each in Congress.

Kossuth in Ohio.

The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature have subscribed $5 each for material aid to the Hungarian Fund. The pork State is strongly exercised.

☞The Whigs of Bladen and Rowan have recently held meetings, and nominated Fillmore and Graham for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Telegraphic Blunders.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—The democrats of Duplin county, N. C., have nominated Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, for President, and Judge Strange for Vice President.

The above is a telegraphic despatch, published in the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 7th inst. As the Bulletin is an excellent paper, and generally very correct in its statements, the ridiculous change of name from James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, is of course attributable to the telegraphic reporters or operators, and is a medium sample of how things are done. A reform is much needed.

Our Bar and River.

We understand that the labors of the United States coast survey demonstrated conclusively the improvability of the entrance to our harbor, and showed that the bar at the mouth of the River might be deepened very considerably at a trifling cost as compared with the advantages to be derived from the Improvement. The growing trade of the place imperatively demands that some attention should be paid to this matter, which is conceded by all to be within the legitimate province of the General Government.

We are as much opposed as any one can be to Internal Improvements by the General Government, as tending to squander the public money upon local objects and to build up permanent federal works within the States,—by which the patronage and influence of the Executive might be extended and strengthened at the expense of the respective States, and at the risk of centralization. But light-houses, buoys and other means for the promotion and safety of external commerce are strictly within the jurisdiction of Congress, and appropriations for such purposes, including the removal of obstructions similar to those at the mouth of our river, have been recommended and sanctioned by the most orthodox constructionists.

If our mercantile community really desire any improvement in this matter they will collect such information as may be necessary to a proper understanding of the subject, and get up memorials setting forth the grievances and difficulties under which the commerce of the place labors, and the improvements which they desire to have made. Such memorials will strengthen the hands of our representative in his efforts for the promotion of the prosperity of his constituents, and are essential preliminaries to the success of any movement for the improvement of the River. This we *know*.

Although the President-making Congress, we think the present will also turn out to be a business session; and we feel almost certain, that if our people be only true to themselves, and make the proper effort, an appropriation for our River and Harbor will be included in the River and Harbor Bill, which will be passed this summer. Unless, however, some effort is made by ourselves, nothing will be done by Congress.

We have penned these remarks hurriedly and somewhat loosely, but they embody facts and suggestions which will be found worthy of attention.

☞It is perfectly unnecessary to continue a discussion with the Commercial, which, in the columns of that paper, is fast running into personality, and therefore getting beyond our reach. If the editor of the Commercial thinks that he can make any capital or awaken any opposition to us by his sneers at foreigners and his affectation of exclusive nativeism, he is perfectly welcome to avail himself of such means; but if we mistake not very much the liberal feelings of this community, insinuations of the kind indulged in by the Commercial can have no direct influence, and their effect will only be seen in their reaction upon those who may be weak enough to indulge in them. About the words used we would merely remark that the common consent of mankind determines the meaning to be attached to words respectively, and that this common consent has recognised and fixed the difference between the ideas suggested by the words intercession and intervention as applied to national affairs.

The Fayetteville Observer, in its remarks upon our article, does not pretend to deny that there is a difference between intercession and intervention, but claims that the President did not make use of these precise words. We never said that he did.—We said that he confounded the dissimilar ideas and things, of which these words are the signs. As we have no sort of wish to do the President injustice, we publish his reply to the committees. We care little or nothing about the mere words, the facts and ideas are what we want.

The piety of the deacon who prayed to the Lord to "bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more, amen," was very much on a par with the spirit of our cotemporary's article upon patriotism. In our unsophisticated innocence we had supposed that there had been patriots before Columbus sailed westward at all, but the Commercial settles this summarily by the terse and sententious remark—"why they were not patriots, they were foreigners." All the lessons to be drawn from the teachings of Grecian philosophy or the examples of Roman virtue are "gone at one fell swoop." Those old fellows were foreigners. By the way, apart from its associations, we think it speaks well for the musical taste of our people that they are already ashamed of the music of Yankee Doodle, which nothing but the excited feelings of our enthusiastic neighbor could have led him to regard as one "of the finest tunes ever invented by science, or beloved and admired by patriotism;" and at any rate, the tune was made by a British officer in derision, so that apart from its adoption by the American troops, whose valor and patriotism turned the tables and made it a strain of terror to their enemies, it has no sort of claims either as American or Patriotic. Hail Columbia is of a higher order.

If we err in our belief that Webster's Dictionary is far from being an "English classic," we do so in good company, since many of the purest American writers—Washington Irving among the number—reject its authority.

"Our first best country always is at home," and we recognise the claims of the country upon her citizens, native or adopted, as of paramount obligation; but we totally discard that Japanese habit of thought that would prevent us from admiring genius, or sympathising with patriotism and misfortune upon whatever theatre of action they may be exhibited, or by whomsoever the first may be displayed, or the latter suffered. The holiest oracles of our religion were delivered in the language of a foreign people, and its first founder, in his human capacity, was a foreigner. The traditions of our law, and the richest treasures of our literature came to us from another land; and over the pages of Shakspeare and of Blackstone, the Englishman and the American meet upon mutual ground. Religion and virtue, literature and art, are the common altars around which the people of all nations may meet and mingle their oblations as men, without sacrificing their individuality as citizens.

The Commercial.

Our cotemporary of the Commercial, in his issue of yesterday morning, alludes to the little controversy between us so good humoredly that we feel constrained to meet him full half way, and therefore take it for granted that he could have meant nothing personal by the queer allusions to foreigners, native Americans, etc., in an article which appeared in his paper of Tuesday last; still we must say that his remarks had an awful squinting that way, and we were justified in our apprehensions in regard to them, upon the same principle with the Irishman who refused to hold the bull for the cross-eyed butcher, from the fear that if the man struck where he looked, the Irishman and not the bull might get knocked on the head.

We make no complaint against our neighbor, and have none to make. Our business and other relations are perfectly friendly, and we hope always will be so; but of course, in discussions we will take the privilege of objecting to, or exposing remarks which we may consider objectionable or improper. We think our cotemporary only does his own good sense justice, when he says that no remarks of his with reference to foreigners, could be personal to us—since the truth is, that one of us never was out of the United States; and the other, although not born in the country, never had a political idea out of it. We have, however, in our course as an editor, come across some extremely small vegetables of the potatoe species; who, not having anything else to say, would magnanimously charge us with the impardonable crime of being an Irishman. They were *very* small potatoes.

☞The Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, was sold at auction on Wednesday last for $43,000. It cost several years ago $60,000.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The last Newbernian speaks of Wilmington as an appendage of South-Carolina. There never was a greater mistake. Wilmington is the most thoroughly North-Carolinian in its aims of any town in the State, and the only one whose public works aim at bringing trade *into* the State, instead of carrying it *out*.

Rails.

We really dislike grumbling at the mails, and while the freezing up of the Potomac and other causes connected with the weather, enabled us to find, or make an excuse for the irregularity of the mails, we tried to be patient; but now, when we find things getting no better fast, and can see no prospect of a change, we can stand it no longer. What cannot be endured must be cured. We have papers from Philadelphia, and none from Baltimore, from Boston, and none from New-York. In fact, everything is so mixed and twisted up, that we can make no calculations. The same complaint is made by editors everywhere. Now, we do not want to imitate the constant fault-finding of the whig press when Cave Johnson was at the head of the Post Office Department; but we must say, that we have never known as much confusion, or as much apparent inefficiency in the workings of the Department as there has been since Mr. Nathan K. Hall has been at its head. We say so, not as a partizan, but as an unfortunate, suffering and much enduring editor, to whom the present state of things is a positive grievance. The Whig Review, for February, has a picture of Mr. Hall. He looks perfectly satisfied with himself, and don't care a copper how much we grumble.

Literary Notices.

We have received the "American Whig Review" for February, and have glanced cursorily through its well-printed pages and well-written articles. With its politics we cannot agree—to many of its propositions we cannot assent, but we can admit the general ability of the publication and read some of its unpolitical articles with pleasure. It is worthy the patronage of its party. We regret to say that the Democratic Review changed hands at the beginning of the year and that the change has been for the worse. If the January number is a specimen of what it is going to be, it certainly can't get our support, either as a party organ or a conservative journal. It is too wild for these latitudes.

We have also received the February number of the "Medical Examiner" published in Philadelphia by Lindsay and Blakiston, and edited by Francis Gurney Smith, M. D, and John B. Biddle, M. D. The Examiner is a monthly publication of between seventy and eighty pages, devoted to the interests of the Medical profession and the diffusion of Medical science.

We would call the attention of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. to the fact that we have published the prospectus of Blackwood and the Reviews in accordance with their own proposal, but have not received any of the publications. It is no doubt an oversight, which they will please correct by forwarding those for January, to which we are entitled.

☞The following is the answer of the President to the committees who waited upon him with memorials praying the intercession of this government with that of Great Britain, to remit the further execution of the sentence of the Irish exiles, and to grant them their liberty. The news is old, and the subject threadbare, but we publish it "as per contract."

"Sir: It is quite natural that natives of Ireland residing in the United States should feel a deep sympathy and commiseration for those of their countrymen who have been condemned to a long imprisonment in a distant land. Indeed, all the human and benevolent lament severe suffering wherever it exists, and by whatever cause occasioned.

"I have become acquainted with the memorial which you have presented. It is ably written, and contains suggestions which are entitled to weight with all just minds, and cannot fail to awaken in every bosom a strong desire for the accomplishment of its humane object. Frankness, however, compels me to say that the request which it contains cannot be made the ground of any official proceedings; yet any personal good offices in aid of your wishes, so far as may be compatible with duty and obligation, will be most cheerfully rendered.

"It is a principle well settled, and which is absolutely necessary to all national independence, that one nation cannot claim a right to interfere with the internal concerns of another. The United States Government would be the last to yield to any such claim by a foreign State; and, therefore, from its very origin, it has cautiously abstained from setting up or exercising any such claim or right itself. It has never, in any instance, interfered in such a case as you present.

"When the great Father of his Country was President of the United States, his companion in arms, Gen Lafayette, beloved by him like a brother, became a prisoner at Olmutz, in Austria. The President was most earnestly and importunately solicited to interfere officially for his release. But this he steadily declined, although at the same time he made every private and personal effort to accomplish a purpose so dear to his own heart. I shall regard the principle of this precedent, and, together with those whom I consult on important questions, shall consider what can be done in aid of your object consistently with such principle.

"You and your friends, sir, will probably see, on reflection, that nothing could be more likely to defeat the desired object than any interference, which might be justly deemed offensive, according to the usages of nations and the well-settled principles of public law. Nor can I so far disregard what is due to the dignity of this Government as to make any application, as its head, to another Government, which such Government might treat with disrespect, and be justified in so doing by the rules of international law. You refer to what has been done in regard to M. Kossuth. But in his case this Government made no representation or application to the Government against which he had committed alleged offences. The representation of this Government was made to Turkey, and to Austria.

"In regard to our own citizens, the case would be different. The paternal care which we exercise for the welfare of our citizens would justify such intercession for one of them. This has been done by myself, and by my predecessors, in several instances. But we have never interfered between a Government and its subjects or citizens.

"Be assured, sir, that it would give me sincere pleasure to see the prisoners to whom your memorial refers set at liberty. Whenever that happens—which I hope may be soon—should they see fit to come to this country, they will find a safe asylum, and full protection under its laws.

"Accept, sir, for yourself and your friends, my respects and good wishes."

☞J. P. Benjamin, the newly elected Whig Senator from Louisiana, the New Orleans Delta says, is an Israelite. He is highly spoken of as a man of character and talent.

☞We have a diplomatic representative in Austria, and none in Switzerland—the first being a despotism with which we have no sympathy, and no trade; and the latter a genuine republic—something like our own, and exporting a vast amount of her manufactures to this country. This state of things should be changed.

☞By a letter received by the consignee in this place, dated Charleston, Feb. 10th, we learn that the Brig Cornelia, Douglass, from this port for the West Indies, sprung a leak first day out, and put into Charleston, in distress.

☞In a late report of the Liverpool provision market, we find the following sentences: "English hams are quiet, but Irish shoulders move quite freely." Why shouldn't they move?

MAINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—AUGUSTA, ME., Feb. 5.—The democratic convention of Maine today re-nominated Gov. Hubbard; unanimously adopted the Baltimore platform, and agreed to abide the decision of the national convention.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.—The Rochester *Daily Advertiser* learns that the law office of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, at Bingham, was burned a day or two since, together with nearly all of his office papers, correspondence, &c., and, among other things, the manuscript of the lecture he had prepared to deliver in Rochester.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

The report of the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, states the whole amount of expenditure on the work up to Jan. 1st, 1852, to have been $397,860 42.

The amount collected as reported upon the capital stock of the Company, including contracts not yet completed and not credited to Contractors, is..... $724,356 76

Of this sum the collections have been

on the subscription of the State of South Carolina in South Carolina Rail Road Stock at par value.....	$150,000	
In subscription of State of North Carolina, &c., in Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Stock at par value.....	203,000	
Subscription of the Town of Wilmington, in Bonds of the Corporation,....	100,000	453,000 00
Leaving amount collected on private and other subscriptions of capital stock, of.....		$271,356 76

All the above stocks and bonds are still in the hands of the Company, with the exception of $50,000 S. C. Railroad stock sold to aid in meeting payments on 3200 tons iron, all of which has been received.—On the sale of this stock a loss was sustained of $6,537 50, and as the Company pays good dividends and the stock must appreciate in value, it is not deemed expedient to throw the remaining $100,000 worth of it upon the market at a sacrifice. The bonds issued by the town of Wilmington in payment of its subscription of $100,000 have nearly all been disposed of at par, and the remainder, it is believed, soon will be. The proceeds of these bonds were specially appropriated for the purchase of iron to be delivered at Wilmington. 3,000 tons have consequently been purchased, of which 723 tons are on the way, and may soon be expected. This iron, together with 7,000 tons contracted for through the agents of the Company in New York, make up all that is required for the entire road. The iron contracted for by the agents is to be paid for in bonds of the Company at 90. The iron as it arrives will be bonded in Wilmington and Charleston, and the duties paid on it as it may be required for the work, provided an arrangement cannot be made by which the United States will grant an extension of time on the duties, and receive the payment in mail service, as was done with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad.

The reasons for the acceptance of the North Carolina State subscription of $200,000 to be paid in stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad at par, are stated to have been the belief that the stock of that company must soon rise to par or near it, and that it is now as valuable as the stock of the South Carolina Railroad was when it was accepted in payment of a subscription made by that State.

Of the $600,000 of bonds issued by the Company, only $459,000 have been sold, and it is deemed advisable to hold on to the balance as long as possible, at least until the close of the year, when it is believed that from 100 to 125 miles of the Road will be finished and in operation, when they will command a more favorable consideration from the public.

The following table shows the estimated cost of the work, the amount expended, and the available means in the power of the Company at the par value of the securities for Stock, and our mortgage Bonds unsold:

Estimated cost of the Road by the Engineer, in his last Report.....	$1,550,000 00	
From which deduct Expenditures per Treasurer's Report.....	397,860 42	
	$1,152,139 58	
From which also deduct purchase of 7000 tons of Iron Rails at prime cost, and eight Locomotives, to be paid for in mortgage Bonds.	$256,000 00	
	$896,139 58	
Add Bills payable at Bank State of S. C.....	30,000 00	
	$926,139 58	

To meet this sum the Company have the following assets, estimated at par value:

Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, N. C.....	$24,500	
Notes of Stockholders in Wilmington.....	39,536 50	
800 shares S. C. R. R. Stock at par value.....	100,000	
2100 do. W. & R. R. R. Co. do. do.	210,000	
141 mortgage Bonds, $1,000, or do. do.....	141,000	
Balance due on Subscriptions to Capital Stock, to be called in future instalments.....	137,394	
Cash and in hands of Agents subject to Draft.....	97,975 42	
Dividend on S. C. R. R. Stock (received since Jan. 1).....	3,400	
Received from sales of Stills, &c., sold since January 1.....	1,600	
	$1,055,405 92	
To which may fairly be added Dividends on 1200 shares S. C. R. R. Stock, assuming they pay the same rates as last year.....	8,400	
Dividend on W. & R. R. R. Stock, estimated same rate as last year.	6,300	
	$1,070,105 92	
From which deduct estimate Amount required.....	926,139 58	
And it leaves.....	$143,966 34	

To cover losses from Stock, Bonds, subscription lists, &c., which it is now impracticable to estimate, from the nature of the securities we hold.

The Road is completed and in operation to Sumterville, 15¼ miles, and the result, as to expense of construction and probable business, are considered satisfactory. A strong force has been organized on the western end of the line, and it will be pushed through with all practicable despatch. On this end, as large a force as was desired, could not be got, but every effort will be used to secure labor, and push forward the laying of the track, which will not cross Eagles' Island on the causeway, but by a route higher up.

The bridge over the Great Pee Dee is to be built by the Company itself, as a contract could not be made for its construction without submitting to a great sacrifice.

Interesting from Mexico—Assembling of Congress—The President's Message—Bearer of Dispatches, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, P M.—By an arrival here we have advices from the City of Mexico to the 24th January.

The Mexican Congress had assembled and proceeded to business.

The President's message was handed in and publicly read. It gives a very deplorable account of the state of affairs throughout the republic, and complains greatly of the want of money to carry out the designs of the executive.

It asserts that the country had very narrowly escaped the necessity of a war with England, in consequence of the debt due here. Fortunately, however, an arrangement has been made to avert so fearful a calamity.

The President in his message also complains loudly of the encroachments making upon the public and upon private citizens by General Carvajal and his companions.

The Rev. Mr. Goss, bearer of despatches from the United States Legation in Mexico to the Government at Washington, has arrived here. He states that he has succeeded in purchasing a piece of ground, by consent of the Mexican authorities, to be used as an American cemetery, in which a large number of the officers and soldiers, who died during the war with Mexico, are to be buried.

Official.

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, exclusive of Trust Funds, from October 1 to December 31, 1851.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 30, 1852.

RECEIPTS.

From Customs.....	$9,601,509 40
Sales of public lands.....	589,043 82
Incidental sources.....	34,289 02
Loan of 1847 (Treasury notes funded).....	3,400 00
	10,228,242 24

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse...		$4,809,656 94
Pensions.....	$163,216 67	
Indian Affairs.....	1,604,598 84	
		1,767,845 51
Army proper, &c.....	1,925,277 78	
Fortifications, armories, &c....	332,742 66	
		2,258,020 44
Navy.....		2,604,509 37
Interest, &c., on public debt, & treasury notes.		1,813,290 33
Reimbursements of treasury notes.....		3,550 00
Redemption stock loan of 1847.....		1,070,450 00
Do. do. 1843.....		445,637 50
Premium and commission on purchase of stock loan of 1847.....		167,999 55
Premium and commission of purchase of stock loan of 1843.....		2,063 87
		$14,943,023 51

British Minister to the United States.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

The London Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. Crampton, Minister to the United States, and of Sir Henry L. Bulwer to Tuscany.

NOVEL USE OF A JAIL.—The county jail at Harrisonburg, Virginia, has been purchased by the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance of that place, who intend to convert it into a Hall in which to hold their usual meetings.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

SENATE.—On motion by Mr. Hunter, the private calendar was postponed till one o'clock.

Mr. Pratt presented the memorial of merchants, insurers, and the Board of Trade of Baltimore, praying that fog-bells may be placed on Chingoteague Island, Smith's Island, Cape Island, Cape Henry, Currituck or False Cape, Cape Hatteras, Cape Fear, and also on the Light-Boats in Chesapeake bay.

A number of other petitions were presented.

Mr. Gwin moved to postpone the private calendar to take up the resolution directing a contract with Donelson & Armstrong for printing the returns of the seventh census; and after debate the motion was rejected.

The private calendar was taken up, and bills for the relief of sundry persons, unknown to our readers, were ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was engaged during the entire day with the discussion, in committee of the whole, of the Bounty Land bill.—This bill is in extension of former laws granting bounty to all persons who have ever served in the army of the U. S., and such seems to be the rage for claims lately, that we presume laws will soon be made to include among the recipients of bounty lands all who have ever thought of serving the U. States; and also, as heirs to them, all the women whom they had ever thought of marrying; and also, all the children which might have been theirs, if they had married the women above alluded to. The system of claim agencies, right and proper in itself, has grown up into a perfect bore and a swindle upon the treasury. Nine-tenths of the benefits accruing from such bounty laws, or from the allowance of claims by the department, are swallowed up by these agents in Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1852.

In Senate to-day Mr. Clarke spoke in favor of his non-intervention resolutions. Mr. Cass will speak to-morrow against them.

In the House of Representatives the Bounty Land Bill was discussed. A resolution was adopted, to inquire into mail steamer's contracts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Cass delivered his speech in favor of intervention. It is much more moderate than his Banquet speech. In fact, it repudiates everything like interference, beyond the right and duty of the U. S. to protest against infractions of national law, lest her "silence" should be construed to mean "consent." He read it from the MS. to prevent errors and misconstructions of reporting.

The House was engaged to-day in discussing a resolution for a company of mounted rifles to protect the Oregon emigrants.

Washington National Monument.

The following correspondence, relating to a block of marble which his Holiness the Pope proposes to furnish for the National Monument, was ordered to be published by the Board of Managers:

LEGATION DES ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE PRES LE SAINT SIEGE, ROME, LE 24th DECEMBER, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have been apprized by his Holiness the Pope, through Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State of the Roman government, of his intention to contribute a block of marble towards the erection of the National Monument to the memory of Washington. The block was taken from the ruins of the ancient Temple of Peace, adjoining the Palace of the Cæsars, and is to receive the inscription of "Rome to America." As soon as this work is completed, the necessary measures will be taken to forward it to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS, Jr.

Addressed to the Secretary of the National Monument Society, Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1852.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th of December last, informing me that you have been "apprized by his Holiness the Pope, through Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State of the Roman government, of his intention to contribute a block of marble towards the erection of the National Monument to the memory of Washington," has been laid before the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society of this city, and they have instructed me to communicate through you to his Holiness the Pope their sincere gratification at the information thus furnished of his intention to contribute a block of marble from the ruins of the Temple of Peace at Rome, to be placed in the monument now in the course of erection in honor of the illustrious Washington. I am requested to assure you that it will be not only interesting, but acceptable, as an offering from "ROME TO AMERICA," and especially so as forming a part of an ancient structure, once dedicated to peace, in the vicinity of the Palace of the Cæsars, to be placed in juxtaposition with blocks of stone which have been presented by the modern and free States of the American confederacy. It will be regarded as a manifestation of respect paid to patriotism and private virtue—to the name and character of one whom the civilized world holds in the highest estimation, and to a nation whose annals he has rendered glorious.

The monument now in the course of erection will, it is believed, from its magnificence, do honor to the great patriot and statesman, as well as to his countrymen by whose voluntary contributions it is to be erected.

The Board of Managers respectfully request you to tender their thanks to his Holiness for his very acceptable contribution, and to inform him that it shall be placed in a conspicuous position in the monument.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. WATTERSTON, Secretary.

LEWIS CASS, Jr., U. S. Charge d'Affaires, Rome.

The Wilmington Herald complains that the State's proxy—Miles Costin, Esq.—did not receive his commission in time to enable him to attend the late meeting of the Stockholders of the Manchester Road; and that paper censures Gov. Reid for alleged delay and inattention in the premises. A simple statement of the facts will convince the Herald that it has done injustice to the Governor.

The Governor has no power to make such appointments, without the concurrence and sanction of the Board of Internal Improvements. Both the members of this Board reside at a considerable distance from Raleigh, and it is not always convenient for them to be present when a meeting is desired. The Governor, we know, was anxious to make the appointment above referred to, in time; but he could not have made it at all, but for the fact that Mr. Bragg, one of the members of the Board, happened to be in Raleigh in attendance on the Supreme Court.

The Herald's article charges that, because the State's proxy was absent from the meeting, a majority of the stock was unrepresented. Where were the other Stockholders? Are not *they* as much concerned in the work as the State is? The truth is, it frequently happens that Corporations in which the State has a voice, call their meetings without giving the Governor the requisite time to convene the Board of Internal Improvements and make arrangements for having the State represented; and, in such cases, we submit it is neither just nor fair that the Governor should be blamed.

We learn from the Commercial that neither North nor *South* Carolina was represented at the late meeting of the Stockholders. The next meeting has been called for the first Thursday in March, when, we have no doubt, this State will be represented.

Raleigh Standard.

INTERESTING FROM EGYPT.—*Fracas between Americans and Natives.*—The correspondent of the London Chronicle writing from Alexandria, under date of the 5th ult. says:—

On the 24th, the first passenger steamers for Assyrian and intermediate ports, left Cairo, taking a goodly number of tourists, of whom a great proportion were American gentlemen.

On the day following, an unfortunate fracas occurred between a party of six Americans, who had arrived near Cairo from this city in one of the usual passenger boats of the country, and the native inhabitants of a suburban village, called Embarba, arising out of a dispute between the latter and the crew, respecting some presumed trespass, which ended in a resort to fire-arms. About a dozen shots were exchanged, and some of both parties were badly wounded, but no lives lost. It appears the American gentlemen were grossly maltreated because they interfered to protect their people, and their conduct has been borne out in the investigation which followed.

WIDOWS.—Kossuth, in a speech to the ladies, said:—"With us, the widow is the head of the family, as the father was. As long as she lives, she is the mistress of the property of her deceased husband. Under the old constitution of Hungary, the widow of the lord had the right to send a representative to the parliament, and in the county elections of public functionaries widows had a right to vote alike with the men."

From The Soil of the South.

Deep Plowing.

Now is the time for plowing deep, when we have the aid of winter freezes to soften and pulverize, and no hot suns to scorch and bake the earth. Care should be taken not to operate when the land is too wet. This is injurious either in winter or summer plowings. The land is not only injured, but it is long before it can be relieved from the harsh, crusty formations produced by such injudicious working.—Where there is much stubble or vegetable matter, a large turning plow should be used, which will break deep, and effectually envelop all such matter; there to lie and decay as much as possible before planting time In hard or close lands, this operation is beneficial in keeping the soil open and light, and hinders much waste by the washing of the spring rains. It is only in such cases as already mentioned that we are the decided advocates for the use of the large turning plow in Southern culture. We think the free and indiscriminating use of these plows have done great damage to our soils, and would in most cases, when practicable, prefer deep plowing without changing very materially the order of the surface. The same benefits would be impaired to the growing crop if the land could be broke deep by some subsoil plow, leaving the sur ace and the substrata all in the same relation, without bringing any of the underlayers to the surface, and the soil suffer less damage and last much longer. Our objection to the deep turning of lands applies only to the agriculture of the South, where winters are short, and the freeze too slight for perfect pulverization, often leaving the land when the winter closes in a rough, discomposed state, with the clay and underlayers of earth unmixed, to be burned by our early and long summers' suns We are aware that a few cross plowings in the spring seem to put all right; but we have noticed another thing also—that since the introduction of the turning plow, there seems to be a premature decline of our lands—a rapid wearing out, which did not belong to the days of the coulter, the scooter, and shovel. We remark that we think most of the mischief has resulted from the ill judged use of this plow in the culture of the crop: and that we are not fully prepared to pronounce against its use in beddings and winter breakings. Indeed, we hardly know how we could dispense with its use in our preparations. It is a remarkable fact that the Indians never wear out land. Perhaps it may be replied they never work enough to wear it out. This will have to remain a mooted question; but, if settled, we think it very probable that much of the reason would be found in their modes of culture, and that the soil suffered less by the use of the hoe than by our frequent upturnings with the plow. We shall not insist, of course, that they furnish models for our adoption, but these results may have in them lessons from which we may learn something, and upon which we might improve. It is a painful and alarming disclosure that the soil is very soon exhausted by our modes of culture, and it is time that we should make the inquiry, and see if there may not be some change for the better.

Plain Facts for Plain Farmers.—Farmers are often complaining of the burthen of high taxes that weigh them down. But it is a notorious fact that ninety-nine hundredths of our farmers lose and waste more valuable manures on their premises annually than would pay all their taxes for five years.

We think we hear some of our farmers say that we are mistaken, because they keep their straw and their cattle in a yard, and make two or three hundred loads of manure in a year. True, but they lose forty per cent. of this very manure by improper management of it. Generally it lies on a steep side hill below their back barns, with al the water from the barn running through it for nine months, washing out twenty per cent. of its value, and carrying it into the nearest run or creek, and then they haul it into their fields in August, and spread it out for two or three weeks, on the top of the ground, allowing the sun to evaporate twenty per cent. more of its valuable properties, before it is plowed under ground, where it ought to have been before it was ever permitted to become dry. Here is the forty per cent. gone at two operations. Now three hundred loads of manure are worth five hundred dollars to the field. Forty per cent. off of this is two hundred dollars loss.

Potted Meats.—It sometimes happens to the ladies from some unforeseen circumstance, that large quantities of cooked meats, prepared for a party that did not come off, perhaps, remain on hand, which, for want of knowing how to preserve, are measurably lost. Such should be potted. Cut the meat from the bone and chop fine, and season high with salt, pepper, cinnamon, and moisten with vinegar, wine, brandy, cider, or Worcestershire sauce, or melted butter, according to the kind of meat, or to suit your own taste, and then pound it tight into a stone jar nearly full, and cover over the top with about a quarter of an inch of melted butter It will keep for months, and always afford a ready and excellent dish for the tea-table.

Desolation.

An immigrant just arrived across the plains gives the following description of the memorable "jarnado del muerto," on which so many thousands of animals and so many persons of the last year's emigration perished:

"If there is a section of country in God's wide-extended creation that can surpass that large scope of country lying between Salt Lake Valley and Carson river for sterility of soil, scarcity of timber, and every thing that has a tendency to cheer up the spirits of the wearied traveler, I am sure that I don't care to see it. From the sink of Humboldt river across the desert to Carson river my heart was sickened at seeing the great destruction of property, viz: wagons, carriages, and buggies, dead horses, mules, and cattle, whose carcasses lie thick all over the ground, in a state of preservation, the skins and a good deal of the flesh being dried to the bones—the water, marshes, and air being so strongly impregnated with alkali that it has a tendency to keep off the devouring insects and birds of prey. But the worst is not half told yet: to see every two or three hundred yards a grave, where a father, mother, brother or sister has been buried; but, ere the train is out of sight the corpse is disinterred by the prowling wolf or the savage Indian—the bones to bleach upon the great American desert. Although I am rather a hardened sinner, yet when I saw the scene as just described, I could not refrain from shedding tears, and feeling myself more submissive to that mighty and powerful God who rules the universe.

Popular Principles in Wisconsin.

When Mr. Cabell insisted on the superior orthodoxy of the Whig over the Democratic party, he probably had not read the following text and commentary, which we take from the Albany *Journal*, a leading Seward Whig paper:

"Wisconsin.—Gov. Farwell is one of the two Whig governors who were elected last fall. Why he should have succeeded when so many others failed, has been a subject of some discussion. His message just delivered to the legislature of Wisconsin, throws some light upon it.

In this he advises the passage of a general banking law; advocates granting the aid of the State to the Normal school; proposes to amend the school law, so that its advantages will be more generally enjoyed; proposes a rigid investigation of the Fox river improvement; deprecates the continuance of the military organization of the State on account of its expense and complicated duties, and suggests independent companies instead; recommends that Congress be memoralized in regard to the survey and sale of agricultural lands, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the *establishment of an Agricultural Bureau at Washington, a modification of the tariff*, so as to secure a revenue and afford protection to agricultural and manufacturing labor, and thus to secure a permanent and remunerative home market for our produce. Of the fugitive slave law, he says:

'After a careful examination of the provisions of this law, aside from the question of its unconstitutionality, I am prepared to express my own opinion, that in many of its features it is highly objectionable or unjust; and I am in favor of either such a radical modification as will take from it its odious features, or its repeal.'

And yet with all these 'fanatical' ideas and isms in his head, this man was triumphantly elected governor of Wisconsin."

Free Negroes in Maryland.—In the House of Delegates on the 2d inst., an order was adopted requiring the committee on colored population to "inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to compel all free negroes to hire themselves out by the year." This order was adopted with but two negative votes.

A Frenchman, wishing to speak of the cream of the English poets, forgot the word, and said "de *butter* of poets." A wag said that he had fairly churned up the English language.

Tea.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce speaks of an attempt to introduce the cultivation of tea, coffee, indigo, &c, into this country, towards which some $1500 have been subscribed, and 740 acres of valuable land devoted, he says:

"Tea is produced and manufactured in China at a cost of 7 cents per pound. In the Assam and Singphoo countries, it costs 2 to 3 cents per pound. In Java, the planter sells his tea to the Dutch Government (who advances him money for cultivation) for 5 cents per pound. The consumers of tea in America pays 60 to 100 cents per pound, in England 100 to 150 cents per pound. The tea in both countries consumed is miserable stuff, having but a sprinkling of genuine tea with the spurious teas of the seaboard of China. The tea plant is one of the hardiest plants there is. The genuine teas of China are produced from the 28th degrees of north latitude upwards; the 29th and 30th degrees are the districts from which the green and black teas are exported. These districts are subject to very severe frost and heavy snow. The United States is in every way adapted to the production of tea. Indigo can be produced to any amount in this country; and for one third the expense that it cost in East India — The exports of tea from America may become more important than any other of her staples A person who uses tea once a day will consume 7½ pounds in the year; and twice a day 15 pounds a year.

The import of tea into England varies from 50 to 57 million pounds, of which some 47 millions are consumed in the United Kingdom. That tea that costs less than 7 cents per pound, and sold at Canton on an agerage of 20 per cent per pound, is sold to the consumers at 100 to 150 cents per pound. Therefore, the great bulk of the people cannot use it; and probably not more than 1,000,000 of the inhabitants out of 3,000,000 make use of tea daily, as those who do use it generally do so twice a day.

If tea could be had in England at a fair price in proportion to the cost of production, and of fair quality, it would not be too much to say the consumption would be equal to six pounds a head, or some 180,000,000 pounds. The consumption would also increase in this country, and in all parts of the world. In South Australia the people consume 9 pounds per head. The Chinese use it all hours; and so would the people of all the east, could they procure it. The quality of tea cannot be appreciated by that now exported from China; nor can the trade naturally extend, under present circumstances, in this country. For instance, the import of coffee is some 145,000,000 pounds; that of tea varies from 20,000,000 to 28,000,000 pounds. The case would be the reverse if a good or fair quality of tea could be had. The expense of introducing tea, indigo, and coffee plants, and other exotics, as set forth, may be $7,000 to $8,000."

How to Kill Women.

We commend the following extract to the attention of such of our lady readers as desire to be killed off fashionably. The system laid down will be sure to produce the most satisfactory results. All the experiments which have heretofore been tried have demonstrated the complete succes of this plan of getting women out of the way without having the trouble or expense of coroners' inquests or murder trials. Not the least astonishing fact connected with this circumstance is, that the ladies themselves take to it as kindly as a duck does to the water.

"Were we to be called upon to devise some mode for gradually destroying the health of all women kind, injuring their offspring, and cutting short their lives, in the meantime unfitting them for labor, exercise in the open air, and high physical enjoyment, we should proceed somewhat in the following manner: Make an instrument of composition; which, for convenience, we will call 'stays.' With this, invest the upper two-thirds of the body, and draw the strings. The effect will be to compress the lower ribs, forcing the contents of the lower abdomen downwards with a constant, unalleviated pressure, which in due time, will result in those female diseases which have made the fortunes of abdominal supporter manufacturers.

"Another effect will be to destroy the action of the diaphram, so that the lower portion of the lungs will be entirely unused, and lie still and engorged with blood for ten or fifteen hours at a time, every day.—Resulting from this, the blood will not be properly decarbonized, the fluids will become vitiated, and consumption come on in good time. To help on this process, we would put a dress on over the apparatus, making the dress long and arming it with whalebone to press down the abdominal contents, so that there should be no chance of their free action. We would moreover, make it so tight about the shoulders that the wearer should not be able to reach above her head, without cracking five or six hooks and eyes. This would answer for the waist. Then we would hang around the hips a hot flannel skirt gathering at the small part of the back, so as to make at that point a couple of inches thick and solid flannel. Then we would add another, which should be quilted and stuffed with raw cotton, gathered as before.

"Such as these, we would hang upon the hips until the weight of several pounds has accumulated, in the meantime seeing to it that the back and hips were so bundled with innumerable thickness of cloth that they should be kept hot, perspiring, and every healthy function of the skin become debilitated and diseased. This would assist the apparatus around the waist in bringing on diseases peculiar to females. The weigh: of the skirts, should the female attempt to walk, would tire her very soon, in conjunction with cutting her breath short, while the long heavy drapery around her limbs will effectually curb every free, rapid and graceful motion."

The Seven Wonders of a Married Man.

1. Not going to sleep after dinner!
2. Never going anywhere in the evening, excepting "to the club!"
3. Always being good tempered over the loss of a button, and never wreaking his vengeance on the coals if the dinner isn't ready exactly to a minute!
4. Never finding fault with his "dear little wifey," if she happens to be his pertner at whist.
5. Not "wondering" regularly every week "how the money goes!"
6. Resigning himself cheerfully, when asked to accompany his wife on "a little shopping!"
7. Insisting upon the servants sitting up, sooner than take the latch-key with him!!!

The Seven Wonders of a Married Woman.

1. Never having "a gown to put on," when invited out anywhere.
2. Always being down the first to breakfast! always being dressed in time for dinner! and never keeping the carriage (or the cab) waiting at the door a minute!
3. Not always having "delicate health," about the autumn, and being recommended by her medical man "change of air" immediately!
4. Keeping up her "playing and singing" the same after marriage as before!
5. Giving her husband the best cup of tea!
6. Never making the house uncomfortable, by continually "putting it to rights!"—nor filling it chokefull with a number of things it does not want, simply because they are "bargains!"
7. Never alluding, under the strongest provocation, to "the complete sacrifice she has made of herself!" nor regretting the "two or three good offers," which she (in common with every married woman) had before she was foolish enough to accept *him!!*—and never, by any accident, calling her husband "A Brute!"

The result of the Christiana treason trials, and the final discharge of those arraigned for murder, treason and riot, has awakened the most intense feeling throughout the southern States. The people and the press in the South, and particularly the citizens of Maryland, looked for a high vindication of the laws of the land, and the punishment of those who had ruthlessly deprived a venerable gentleman of his life, while in the pursuit of his legal and constitutional rights—*They have been disappointed.* The laws are unvindicated, and the fair fame of Pennsylvania—one of the most loyal States in the confederacy—is tarnished with the blood of a peace pursuing American. Legal forms have been invoked—but human feelings, outraged by the proceedings at Christiana, have been basely deceived in the cool injustice which freed those who disgraced the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and robbed a family in a neighboring State of its staff and pride. The people of the South are imbued with these sentiments. They feel little security in laws which are so easily violated—and express their feelings in tones of unmistakeable indignation.

Aside from any impression which the result of the Christiana treason trials may have created in the South, there is a deep feeling of dissatisfaction evinced in the North with these trials. The citizens of Pennsylvania are convinced that they have been disgraced, and that the laws which sustain the Union, have all been fearfully jeopardised. The occurrence at Christiana, brutal and hellish as it was, did not awaken half so much disgust as the release of those who were charged as participants in that bloody transaction.

Pennsylvanian.

The New Napoleon Code.

The following code will be given by me to my loving country, and it is my fervent desire that it may tend to the honor and glory of France.

It is decreed—

I. That any person who looks out of the window shall be immediately shot.

II. That any person who refuses to look out of a window shall be suspected of high treason.

III. That any person who has blinds to his windows, or letter-boxes to his doors, or ventilators to his walls, or harbors a balcony in front of his house, shall be liable to have that house blown about his ears without a moment's notice.

IV. That any person who has a poker, or tongs, or shovel in his possession, shall be deemed guilty, without trial or benefit of court martial, of concealing fire-arms, and condemned accordingly to be shot for not having surrendered them to the State.

V. That any person found smoking a cigar in the street shall for the first offence be pronounced guilty of supplying the insurgents with fire, and carried instantly to the Camp de Mars, then and there to be shot.

VI. That any two, or more, or three persons discovered talking together, shall be tried for uttering sedition against the State, and condemned accordingly.

VII. That any person detected whistling, or coughing, or sneezing, or having, or pretending to have, a cold, in the street, shall be taken up, and imprisoned in Vincennes for life, for holding concerted signals with the insurgents, with the view of inducing them to rise.

VIII. That any person, who upon coming before a portrait of Louis Napoleon, does not take off his hat and shout "*Vive l'Empereur!*" shall run the risk of losing his head by the hand of the first soldier who witnesses the act of contempt.

IX. That any person who does not walk with his hands uplifted in the air, with the view of proving he carries no weapons about with him, shall be left to the mercy of Louis Napoleon, and, without fail, *fusilled* accordingly.

X. That any person who gives a party of *eau sucree*, without the previous sanction of the police, and sending to the properly constituted authorities a true list of the guests invited, and things provided, shall do so at the risk of having himself and company carried off to Mazas, and imprisoned there, at least for life.

XI. That any person who locks, or bars, or keeps his door shut at night, shall be pulled out of bed, and pronounced guilty of giving refuge to *proscrits* and traitors against the State.

XII. That any person who sends, either through the post, or private hand, a letter or parcel with a wafer or a seal, shall be held responsible for the seditious act, and tried accordingly for holding secret correspondence, and circulating libels against the head of the State.

XIII. That any man, woman, or child, who lives at Paris, without the permission of the police, and finding two respectable sureties for his good behavior, will be treated as a felon, who has no right to life, mercy, property, or anything, and consequently will meet with very little of either.

XIV. That any printer, who prints anything, even a handbill (offering a reward of ten francs for the loss of a *perroquet*, or a dearly beloved *cruche*,) without first submitting a proof of such document to the police, shall have his printing presses broken up and his printing establishment razed to the ground.

XV. That any person going to the theatre without a *permis de police* shall be suspected of sinister motives, and dealt with according as the pleasure of the commanding officer directs.

XVI. That any person holding correspondence with, or sending a letter to, any foreign journal, is *ipso facto* amenable to any and all the penalties for high treason, and must not be astonished if he loses his head.

XVII. That any person holding, much less daring to express, an opinion unfavorable to the Emperor, will have to answer for the same with his life.

XVIII. That any dog found barking in the presence, or within the hearing of the Emperor, will be looked upon as an enemy to the State, and shot accordingly.

XIX. That any baby found crying, under the same circumstance, will be treated, irrespective of sex, with the same inflexible rigor of the law.

XX. That all other offences, charges, and misdemeanors, not included in the above cases shall be punished by death.

LOUIS NAPOLEON,
Emperor de tous les Francais.

Given at the Elysee, this second day of December, (the anniversary of one of my uncle's battles,) 1851.

Small codicil to the above code. The Emperor confides to the *elite* of his beloved army the proper execution (the Emperor can think of no fitter word) of the above laws, which he trusts will tend to the glory and happiness of his dear France.

Cayenne.

Many of those political exiles, hurried by wholesale from France by Louis Napoleon, are banished to the French colony of Cayenne, where a deadly climate awaits them, and where the means of subsistence are of difficult attainment. Of these banished victims, the London Times says:

To most of those thus abruptly torn from their homes, their professions and their country, exile is total ruin. It has eveu been hinted that sequestrations of property, and upon the largest scale, are held *in terrorem* over the heads of those who may be supposed to be most hostile to the present state of things, though they no longer inhabit the territory of France. The unfortunate wretches now on the point of sailing for Cayenne will be landed on a swampy island in South America, cut off by a river a league wide from the mainland of French Guiana, situated only four degrees north of the Equator, and utterly devoid even of the resources of manual industry The population of Cayenne does not exceed 2,000 whites and 5,000 negroes, and the colony is totally unprepared for the reception of a large immigration of men who have figured in the political and social life of France. To call it a penal settlement would be an outrage on the former Governments of France, for none of them would have dared to found a penal settlement in a climate notoriously destructive to European life. It is a *bagne* for liberal opinions transported within the tropics, and filled with journalists and politicians, not by the courts of justice, but by the authority of the police.

Attempts at Forgery.

Two several attempts were made on our Banking Institutions on Saturday last, to pass off forged checks, both of which endeavors to raise the wind were signally frustrated. A check for one hundred and forty-three dollars, made payable to John Smith or bearer, and signed Robert Martin, was presented by a colored boy for payment at the counter of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, accompanied with a note from said Smith, requesting that great care be observed in giving the boy the money, and desiring that twenty dollars of the amount be sent in small bills. This clumsy attempt, however, to forge the name of one whose signature was so well known at the institution of which he has, for a series years served as Director, at once excited the suspicion of the teller, and the boy was detained, and a police officer sent for. The boy, on being questioned, said that he was sent with the pieces of paper by a white man who was waiting his return a short distance from the Bank. He was taken in custody by the officer, but on repairing to the place designated, no one was found to communicate with him, he having, doubtless, imagined from the long detention, that suspicion of the forgery was entertained.

The other attempt was made on the South Western Rail Road Bank, where a check was presented by a black boy, signed Wm. Patton, for one hundred and fifty-three dollars, made payable to the same individual, and in this instance, also, admonishing the teller to be careful in transmitting the money. The teller of the Bank, like his brother officer at the Planters', was not to be caught in this way. He at once pronounced the check a forgery, but as Mr. Patton happened to be present, referred it to him, who confirmed his suspicions. As in the former case the boy was detained until the arrival of a police officer. The boy was questioned on the subject, and told a similar story about a white man waiting his return, but on repairing with the officer to the place designated, the bird had flown.

The boys were lodged in the Guard House, and examined yesterday morning by the Mayor, who, on being made acquainted with the facts, committed them for further examination. The cases were turned over to Magistrate Gyles —*Charleston Courier, 10th inst.*

REUBEN & E. H. GRANT

HAVE formed a co-partnership under the firm of R. GRANT & BROTHER—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, COMMISSION BUSINESS, &c. Our principle aim will be to please. Location Water Street, fifth door above Holmes' corner, Wilmington, N. C.

Feb. 2nd, 1852 22-tf

We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—32-tf

CANDIDATES FOR CONSTABLE.

We are requested to announce Mr. JAMES BURCH as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Upper District of the town of Wilmington, at the election to be held on the 21st instant.

Feb. 10, 1852 132—23-te

We are requested to announce Mr. GEORGE M. BISHOP as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Upper District of the town of Wilmington, at the ensuing election to be held on the 21st instant.

Feb. 10, 1852 132—23-te

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 10th inst., at the residence of N. N. Nixon, Esqr., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Robert K. Bryan, Esq., of Fayetteville, to Miss Susan H Loftin, of this place.

DIED.

On Rileys Creek, New Hanover county, on the 30th ult., Miss Susan Caroline, oldest daughter of James and Julia A. McIntire, aged 23 years.

On Riley's Creek, New Hanover county, on the 6th inst., Ann Jane, infant daughter of Bryant and Nancey Scott, aged 2 years and 9 months.

In Sampson county, on the 3rd inst., of a severe and painful illness, Mr. William Fowler, in the 57th year of his age.

In Duplin county, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Laney Williams, relict of the late Wm. Williams, in the 60th year of her age.

In Duplin county, on the 8th ult., John Britton, at the advanced age of 80 years. He left an aged wife and one son to mourn their irreparable loss. He was for forty years previous to his death an exemplary and honorable member of the Baptist Church. Mr. B. was born and raised on Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, and was for many years an inspector of naval stores in Wilmington, which office he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his patrons; and finally he moved to Duplin, where he followed the occupation of a farmer, till he was gathered to his Fathers, and he is now gone to reap the reward of his labors.—*Com.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb 7—Steamer Brothers, Banks, from White Hall, to D. Banks; with boat David Lewis in tow, with spirits turpentine and rosin for Miles Costin.

8th—Schr. R. S. Burney, Parker, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Powell, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Brig David Duffell, Podger, from New York, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Memento, Smith, 4 days from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze. to sundry persons.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 36 passengers.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with naval stores, sheetings and yarns.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with spirits turpentine.

Feb. 9.—Schr. Corinthian, Wainwright, from New York, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Feb. 9 —U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 40 passengers.

10.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston.

Schr. Mary Howard, Tom Marshall, 4 days from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Feb. 11—U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 40 passengers.

Feb. 11.—Brig Ustaloga, Perry, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with sack salt.

Schr. Volant, Watts, from Washington, N. C., with 1600 bushels of corn.

12—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C Worth; with passengers and sheetings, and boat Telegraph in tow, with 250 bales cotton.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston.

CLEARED.

Feb. 8—U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 25 passengers.

Feb. 8.—Schr. Susan Canon, Dashiels, for New York, by J. & D. McRae, & Co.; with 7069 bushels rice, and 100 bbls. rosin.

9—U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 20 passengers.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh; with boat B. Berry in tow, with molasses, &c.

Brig Nancy Pratt, Carney, for Cardenas, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with rice and empty casks.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 84 bbls. spirits turpentine, 500 do. turpentine, 307 rosin, 163 bales cotton, 14 do. yarn, 12 do. sheeting, 14 casks flax seed, 515 bushels pea nuts, 47 bbls. rice, 1 hhd. fur, 3 hhds. and 5 pieces copper, and 1 bbl. mdze.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville, by D. Banks, with boats Stevenson and A. Ellis in tow. with mdze. for sundry persons.

10.—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallote, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with mdze.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with boat Cumberland in tow, with mdze. &c.

Steamer Evergreen, Barbec, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cassaix.

U S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 35 passengers.

Feb. 10—Brig W. T. Richardson, Richardson, for St. Jago, by J. R. Blossom; with 117,000 ft. lumber, 2 spars, 19 bbls. tar, &c.

Feb. 10—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for New River, by A Martin; with mdze.

German Galiot Agnetha, Hollander, for Amsterdam, by Wessel & Eilers.

11—Br. Brig Juliet, Hilton, for Curacoa, by Miles Costin; with 25,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Alaric, Prosser, for N. York, by DeRosset & Brown.

U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 25 passengers.

Schr. Francis Ann, Smaw, for Washington, N. C., by J. R. Blossom; with salt.

Feb. 11.—Schr. Express, Parker, for New River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. R. S. Burney, Parker, for Shallott, by DeRosset & Brown.

Brig Wm. Crawford, Moores, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 379 bbls. turpentine, 749 do. rosin.

12—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 25 passengers.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between COX & BRADHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm will come forward and settle with Mr. Bradham, as he is authorized to settle said business.

HARVEY COX.
G. W. BRADHAM.

Chinkepin, Duplin co., Jan. 28, 1852 23-3t

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

KEEP COOL.

THE subscriber has received one cargo of ICE, and has two others under way. In addition to important improvements in his old house, he has rented another, to guard against the contingency of being out on the 4th July. He can now insure a supply during the Summer, unless fire or other casualties should render ineffectual his arrangements.

A. PAUL REPITON.

Wilmington, Feb. 13th, 1852 23-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 8th December, 1851, formed a Co-partnership under the firm of WESSEL & EILERS, have taken Stores Nos. 1 and 2, of P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by Mr. Miles Costin, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS, at wholesale.

J. WESSEL,
H. B. EILERS.

Jan. 19, '52—113-1m—20-3m] J. WESSEL, H. B. EILERS.

WESSEL & EILERS,

COMMISSION Merchants and Wholesale Grocers, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., intend to keep at the above stand a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors and Provisions, at wholesale—and to carry on a General Commission Business.

REFERENCE:

E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch Bank of the State, O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank, P. K. Dickinson, Esq., } Wilmington.
Poppe & Co., Dollner & Potter, } New York.

[113]

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER.
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

References:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan 29. 1852 123-tf—22-tf

Goldsboro' Patriot, Raleigh Standard, Fayetteville Observer and Tarboro' Southerner, will please copy and forward bills as above.

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.—We will receive orders for any article in our line, to which we will give personal attention, after our arrival in New York. We shall start North the 20th of this month, to be absent several weeks, selecting Goods from earliest importations, &c.

Our assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS will be selected with great care, and it is our determination to show up the most desirable assortment of GOODS ever before offered to the citizens of Wilmington. Yours, &c.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Merchant Tailors, and Dealers in Superior Clothing, ready-made. (Feb. 10, 1852

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, per doz	10 00	a	12 00	MULLETS,	
BACON, per pound.				Per barrel,	6 00 a 6 00
Hams,	11	a	12	NAILS, per lb.	
Middlings,	00	a	00	Cut	3½ a
Shoulders,	00	a	00	Wrought	8 a 16
Hog round,	10	a	10½	NAVAL STORES,	
Western,	9½	a	00	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.
BEANS, per bush.				Yellow Dip,	2 25 a 0 00
White,	nom	a	1 00	Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 0 00
BEESWAX,				Hard,	1 40 a 1 50
Per pound,	00	a	28	Tar,	0 00 a 1 80
BUTTER,				Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	18	a	22	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00 a 0 00
BEEF, per bbl.				Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
N. Mess,	12 50	a	00 00	Do. No. 3,	0 90 a 0 95
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00	Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00 a 32
BEEF CATTLE,				Varnish, per gal.	20 a 22
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00	a	6 50	OIL, per gallon.	
COTTON,				Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
Per lb	nom	a	7½	Linseed, N C.	75 a 1 00
CORN,				Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per bushel,		a	65	PEAS, per bushel.	
Meal, bush.	75	a	80	Ground,	75 a 0 90
COFFEE, per lb.				Black Eye,	00 a 85
Rio,	8	a	8½	Cow,	75 a 0 00
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½	PORK, per barrel.	
Laguyra,	10	a	10½	Mess,	17 00 a 17 50
Cuba,	00	a	00	Prime,	00 00 a 15 00
Java,	14	a	15	POTATOES.	
CANDLES, per lb.				Irish, bbl.	0 00 a 4 00
Tallow,	12½	a	14	Sweet, bush,	50 a 60
Sperm,	45	a	50	POULTRY.	
Adamantine,	25	a	30	Chickens, live,	15 a 25
EGGS, per doz.,	15	a	20	Do. dead,	15 a 25
EMPTY BBLS., each.				Turkeys, live,	50 a 1 00
Spts. Turp.,		a	1 50	Do. dead	lb 10 a 0 12½
FEATHERS,				RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound,	00	a	40	Clean,	nom 3 00 a 3 25
FLOUR, per barrel.				Rough, bush.	00 a 00
Northern	5 00	a	7 50	SAL-T, per bushel.	
Baltimore,	4 25	a	5 00	Alum	00 a 00
Fayetteville,	4 25	a	5 00	Liv'l sack	0 00 a 0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
North River,	00	a	90	SHINGLES, per M.	
Eastern	0 00	a	95	Common,	2 62½ a 3 00
HOLLOW-WARE,				Contract,	4 50 a 5 50
Per lb.	3	a		STEEL, per lb.	
IRON, per lb.				German	12½ a
English, ass'd.		a	2½	Best Cast	18 a 20
Amer., best ref.		a	3½	Blister	6 a
Swede		a	5	STAVES, per M.	
American sheer		a	5	W. O. barrel,	
Best Swede		a	6	rough,	00 00 a 00 00
LARD, per lb.				No. Carolina,	10 a 10½
Western,	9	a	10	Ash Head'g.	0 00 a 00 00
LIME, per barrel.				R. O. hhd.,	
Thomastown,	0 00 a		0 00	dressed,	00 00 a 00 00
LUMBER, River, per M.				Do. rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Floor. B'ds,	00 00 a		00 00	SUGAR, per pound.	
Wide do.	0 00 a		0 00	New Orleans,	6 a 7½
Scantling,	0 00 a		0 00	Porto Rico,	5½ a 7½
LIQUORS, per gallon.				St. Croix,	0 a 0
N. E. Rum,	33 a		34	Loaf	10¼ a 11
Gin,	34 a		35	TIMBER, per M.	
Whiskey, rec.	26 a		27	Shipping	00 00 a 12 50
Apple Brandy,	00 a		40	Mill, prime	10 00 a 12 00
Peach do.	none a		00	Do ord'y,	9 00 a 00 00
MOLASSES, per gall.				Do. inf'r,	0 00 a 8 00
Cuba,	00 a		00	TALLOW.	
New Orleans,	00 a		00	Per pound,	7 a 8
MILL SAWS.				WINES, per gallon.	
Heavy cast steel,				Madeira,	70 a 5 00
6 ft., best qual'y	a 5 00			Port	1 25 a 4 00
				Malaga,	1 40 a 60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	1 00	a	1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0

TO BOSTON.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Failed Again.

Once more we are without any mail north of Richmond, and even some of our own State papers which we have been accustomed to receive to-day (Friday) are missing. It is to be hoped that a better state of things will prevail after the establishment of the new arrangement which is to go into effect on the 1st of next month. With two mails a day between Washington City and this place, we may reasonably expect something like regularity; that is, if the Potomac will only consent to remain in a fluid state.

In looking over the Virginia papers we have remarked the tender solicitude, the almost paternal care, with which the Whigs of that State regard the affairs of North Carolina. Not one of them, from the biggest to the littlest, omits a word of advice and direction with respect to the choice of our next Governor. They assert and swear by all that is holy, and several things that are unholy, that a Democratic Governor in North Carolina is a horrid affair—a very particularly horrid affair, and ought not to be. So they asserted in regard to Virginia. We hope they will be so polite as to communicate to our Whig friends in this State some of that surpassing tact by which they themselves contrived to be so beautifully whipped in the recent elections. It is about the only "Virginia influence" we want any thing to do with.

Noah Webster and Politics.

A late Spanish paper gravely informed the public that Noah Webster was Secretary of State, whereat there was some amazement among those who, having heard of his burial, had honestly believed him to be dead. But if the aforesaid Noah is not now and never has been Secretary of State, our friend of the Commercial, at least, is determined that he shall be a great political authority, and his dictionary an "English classic," from the perusal of which entertaining book the President is "fresh," and being so must be right upon all subjects. Such certainly is the tenor of our cotemporary's remarks in reply to our article upon the blunder made by the President in confounding *intercession* with *intervention*.

We would venture to remark that the common sense of mankind has given to certain words when employed in a particular manner, or in connection with particular subjects, a definite and technical meaning, which is their only meaning in that connection, and that among the words which have attained such meaning or signification are those in question. Intervention as between nations has always been understood, and is now understood by everybody to mean an authoritative interference coupled with the assertion of a right so to interfere. Intervention as applied to Hungary is so understood, and we will venture to say that it has never been confounded with mere mediation or the tender of friendly offices.

Intercession is not interference. It claims no right to interfere. It calls in question no act of the government to which it is addressed. It implies no unfriendliness, but on the contrary it disclaims interference or question, and asks as a favor to a friend what it does not demand as a right due to a power. Offers of mediation are frequently made by friendly powers. France offered her's between this country and Portugal, and we believe some of our claims against the latter are now in the hands of Louis Napoleon for arbitration; but who ever called that intervention? and yet mediation is one of the definitions given to that word by Noah Webster.

If our really "venerable" cotemporary of the Commercial will only think a little he will see the absurdity of bringing up distorted dictionary definitions to decide political questions. We do not care much about the matter, but if we lay claim to anything it is to a knowledge of the words of the English language, and, without being "sapient," we are conscious of being right. As for the miserable sneer about patriots, Ireland, &c., let it pass; we never reply to such things, and they really do not deserve a reply. We are content with showing that the President's extreme fear of intervention led him to confound it with quite another thing. The rights and wrongs of the other parts of the subject we may or we may not discuss at some future period.

☞Our neighbor of the Herald liketh not our article upon intercession and intervention. We have no right to find fault with him for not liking it; but he ought not to poke fun at our fun.

The fact as we stated it exists, and we know of nothing in our article to amend, unless it be its diction, which we suppose is not as polished as it might be, but that is our misfortune.

As "for the warm hearted Irishmen," spoken of by our neighbor, we know nothing about them. We intend to publish President Fillmore's reply to the delegation, and let it speak for itself. We certainly believe that the Irish adopted citizens have no wish to involve the country in anything improper, inconsistent or impolitic; but we have always been opposed to adopted citizens—natives of any country—acting in any separate capacity, or under any separate name, and if we lived a thousand years, should never help on, or encourage any association of "Irish citizens," or "German citizens," or any thing of the kind, and our remarks upon the President's course were instigated by no feeling upon the subject, but suggested solely by the facts of the case.

☞The steamship Niagara put into Halifax short of coal on the 4th inst., from Liverpool on the 17th ult.

The new constitution of France has been promulgated. It is a complete absolutism. By it the President is omnipotent. In his name justice is administered. In him is vested the pardoning power, and the authority to originate laws. He is to command the forces, may declare war, make treaties, and appoint senators and officials, who will have to swear obedience to the constitution, and acknowledge the power of the President to *designate his successor*.—Louis Napoleon is about to marry a Princess of Sweden. She is very rich—has millions of charms.—The National Guards gave up their arms quietly, and the regular force under the command of the President, is the only armed body in France. A model Republic!

At a grand Ministerial Ball recently given at Vienna, the American and Turkish representatives were purposely omitted from the list of invitations, as an indication of the displeasure of the Austrian government with the course pursued by their respective countries towards Kossuth.

Jenny Married.

Woe unto Babylon, its suburbs and the adjacent "rural districts." The poetry of the affair is all knocked on the head. Jenny is married and is now Frau something or other, ending with Smitch or Schmidt. She is no longer the Divine Jenny, and, instead of bewitching enthusiastic audiences, will now attend to her household duties—and nurse the babies after a while, like a sedate vrow ought to do. Oh, thunder and small beer!

☞The Herald gives some facts from the report of the Engineer of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, from which we learn that it is expected that forty miles of the road on the western end will be finished by 1st July. We also learn, that all the unfinished work between Brunswick river and the State line is under contract, and will be finished in time for the rails. Contracts have been made for trestle-work and bridges. One of Crane's patent steam pile-drivers has been ordered for the construction of the pile bridging over Eagle's Island, Big Creek, and the White Marsh, and is expected to arrive in a few days. A contract has been entered into for sinking the foundations of the piles for the bridge over the Great Pee Dee River, according to Dr. Potts' Patent Pneumatic principle. The road will not come along the causeway, but will strike the river above town, and come down along the bank to the passenger's depot, opposite town. The road is getting along, but we cannot draw from anything published, when it is likely to be done. 7,000 tons of iron are on their way.

Norfolk and Annexation.

Some of the Norfolk papers, incensed at what they consider the neglect of the Virginia Legislature, are clamorous for secession from the "Old Dominion" and annexation to North Carolina. They say that while paying the second largest tax of any city or town in the State, Norfolk is totally forgotten in all the schemes of internal improvement that have been projected. Of course it is only a splutter, as such an event is impossible, without the consent of Virginia, and that will hardly ever be given, even were North Carolina desirous of accepting the transfer.

☞Mrs. Berrien, wife of Senator Berrien, of Georgia, died at Savannah on Monday last.

☞The net amount subject to draft in the Treasuries of the United States on the 26th ult., was $12,126,745 80.

☞A Bill has been reported in the Virginia Legislature, authorizing a loan of one million in State bonds, to enable AMBROSE THOMPSON to establish a line of Steamers between Richmond and Europe.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FEB. 5, 1851.

A meeting of a number of the citizens of Wilmington was held this evening, in pursuance of notice, at the office of the Magistrate of Police, to take into consideration the propriety and best mode of adopting measures for the alleviation of the wants of the poor and needy females, widows and orphans of this community.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. T. Loring to the chair, and the appointment of Mr. D. McRae as secretary. After a few remarks from the chairman and other gentlemen, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of Five be appointed to form a plan of organization of "The Wilmington Relief Society," and that they report at a future meeting to be called by the chairman of their own body.

Resolved, That the committee consist of the following gentlemen, viz: W. C. Howard, Miles Costin, O. G. Parsley, Henry Nutt and John S. James, Esqrs.

On motion and seconded, A. H. Van Bokkelen and B. S. Koonce, Esqrs., were added to the committee.

On motion and seconded,

Resolved, That the Editors of the several papers in town be requested to publish these proceedings.

T. LORING, *Chairman*.

D. MCRAE, *Secretary*.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 3.

IN SENATE.—To day numerous petitions were presented against the transportation of the mails, and the performance of official duties on Sunday. Petitions were also presented for the increase of the salary of the District Judge of Florida.

The bill for the appointment of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, was ordered to be engrossed.

A resolutions was adopted, enquiring into the expediency of limiting the term of military appointments.

The bill to enforce discipline in the Navy by corporeal punishment, was taken up and debated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Cabell of Florida, spoke on the Bounty Land Bill. In the course of his speech, he took occasion to refer to the compromise measures of the last session of Congress; and to the position of the Whig party, with regard to the great national questions of the day. He contended that the Whig party was the only true conservative party in the country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

IN SENATE—Mr. Clarke's resolution on the subject of Intervention, was postponed till Monday. Gen. Cass will speak on the question Tuesday.

A memorial was presented from Commodore Wilkes, asking an appropriation of $50,000 to fit out an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House passed the day in discussing the bill giving the public advertising to newspaper offices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1852.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged, to-day, in discussing the printing of the census.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Land Warrant Bill occupied the attention of the House during the session of to-day.

New Episcopal Church in Wilmington.

We understand that at the last meeting of the Wardens and Vestry of St. James Church, of this town, it was fully resolved to form another Parish, and erect a new Church edifice. The site selected for the building by the friends of the enterprise, as the most desirable location for the object in view, is at the North-eastern corner of Red Cross and Third Streets. Perhaps we shall not violate any rule of propriety in stating that the means for the purchase of the lot were generously furnished by our esteemed and venerable fellow citizen Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Sen'r., whose devotion to the interests of the Church have been signally manifested on former occasions.

Measures are in progress for the speedy construction of the work. The building, we believe, is to be of brick, of a substantial and ornamental character.—The cost will probably be from 12,000 to 15,000 dollars.—*Herald, 7th inst.*

Marriage of Jenny Lind.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Jenny Lind was this morning married to Otto Goldschmidt, Pianist, of Hamburg, at the residence of S. G. Ward, Esq., her banker, in this city. She was married after the Episcopal service by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, in the presence of Ex-Governor Everett, N. J. Bouditch, her legal adviser; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ward; and the Swedish Consul. Mr. Goldschmidt had performed with her at several of her recent concerts. They will reside for the present at Northampton, Mass.

FEMALE CHANGES.—Under this title, that queer paper, the Albany Dutchman, has the following queer bit of moralizing, the truth of which is almost universal in civilized countries:

"From the ages of twelve to fifteen, the changes which take place in a female are greater than those which take place in the male between twelve and twenty. Till a girl gets in her teens she is as noisy and fond of fun as her brother—the only difference between the two being the quality of the hair and the length of their flannel. Three years after this—Presto! what a change! The school-girl of yesterday has become a young lady; the hoop has been superseded by curling-irons. Moore's Melodies have overcome her desire for picture books, while her former playmates are looked upon as "mere boys." About these days she also becomes more tidy and reserved. Her tresses no longer wanton in the wind, but are done up *a la* Jenny Lind. The noise that she used to make has sunk to sentiment, while her love of music and moon-light has quite driven from her head all recollection of the old cellar door she used to slide down on. Queer, isn't it?"

A society has just been formed in Dublin for the preservation and publication of the ancient melodies of Ireland.

A LEGAL CONTRADICTION.—The only day of the week in which the sheriff's officer has no power over the poor debtor is on Sunday—and this is most curious—(though I am far from complaining of it)—for Sunday is essentially, in the eye of the English law, the day of *a-rest*—*Briefless*.

From the National Intelligencer.

M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay.

The interview between M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay has excited a general interest in the country, and the reports of it hitherto given to the public have been somewhat inaccurate, and, at the best, imperfect.

The company present on the occasion consisted of Senators Cass, Jones of Tennessee, Mr. Fendall of this city, and the Hon. Presley Ewing of Kentucky. The last named gentleman has been induced, at the instance of several persons, and with the consent of Mr. Clay, to give a more extended and careful report of the interview, and especially of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we publish below, and which may be regard as authentic, having, besides the authority of Mr. Ewing, the sanction of Senator Jones, by whom the report has been examined and approved.

M. Kossuth was introduced by Mr. Cass at about three o'clock.

On being presented to Mr. Clay, who rose to receive him, "Sir," said he, "I thank you for the honor of this interview."

"I beg you to believe," said Mr. Clay, interrupting him, "that it is I who am honored. Will you be pleased to be seated?"

After the mutual interchange of civilities, "I owe you, sir," said Mr. Clay, "an apology for not having acceded before to the desire you were kind enough to intimate more than once, to see me. But really my health has been so feeble that I did not dare to hazard the excitement of so interesting an interview. Besides, sir," he added with some pleasantry, "your wonderful and fascinating eloquence has mesmerized so large a portion of our people, wherever you have gone, and even some of our members of Congress," waving his hands towards the two or three gentlemen who were present, "that I feared to come under its influence, lest you might shake my faith in some principles in regard to the foreign policy of this Government which I have long and constantly cherished. And in regard to this matter, you will allow me, I hope, to speak with that sincerity and candor which becomes the interest the subject has for you and for myself, and which is due to us both as the votaries of freedom. I trust you will believe me, too, when I tell you that I entertain ever the liveliest sympathies in every struggle for liberty, in Hungary, and in every country. And in this, I believe, I express the universal sentiment of my countrymen. But, sir, for the sake of my country, you must allow me to protest against the policy you propose to her. Waiving the grave and momentous question of the right of one nation to assume the executive power among nations, for the enforcement of international law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to the practical consideration of the matter. You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy, or the expression of sympathy, cannot advance your purposes. You require material aid.

And indeed it is manifest that the mere declarations of the sympathy of Congress or of the President, or of the public, would be of little avail, unless we were prepared to enforce those declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations could see that preparation and determination upon our part. Well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue of the course you propose to us, could we then effect any thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of liberty?—To transport men and arms across the ocean in sufficient numbers and quantities to be effective against Russia and Austria would be impossible. It is a fact which perhaps may not be generally known, that the most imperative reason with Great Britain for the close of her last war with us, was the immense cost of the transportation and maintenance of forces and the munitions of war on such a distant theatre, and yet she had not perhaps more than thirty thousand men upon this continent at any time.—Upon land Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are to her. Upon the ocean, a war between Russia and this country would result in the mutual annoyance to commerce, but probably in little else. I learn recently that her war marine is superior to that of any nation in Europe, except perhaps Great Britain.—Her ports are few, her commerce limited; while we, on our part, would offer as a prey to her cruisers a rich and extensive commerce. Thus, sir, after effecting nothing in such a war, after abandoning our ancient policy of amity and non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, and thus justifying them in abandoning the terms of forbearance and non-interference, which they have hitherto preserved towards us; after the downfall, perhaps, of the friends of liberal institutions in Europe, her despots, imitating and provoked by our fatal example, may turn upon us in the hour of our weakness and exhaustion, and, with an almost equally irresistable force of reason and of arms, they may say to us, 'You have set us the example, you have quit your own to stand on foreign ground, you have abandoned the policy you professed in the day of your weakness to interfere in the affairs of the people upon this continent, in behalf of those principles the supremacy of which you say is necessary to your prosperity, to your existence. We, in our turn, believing, that your anarchical doctrines are destructive of, and that monarchial principles are essential to, the peace, security, and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds; we will crush you, as the propagandists of doctrines so destructive of the peace and good order of the world.' The indomitable spirit of our people might, and would be equal to the emergency, and we might remain unsubdued even by so tremendous a combination, but the consequences to us would be terrible enough You must allow me, sir, to speak thus freely, as I feel deeply, though my opinion may be of but little import, as the expression of a dying man.

"Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the Republican Government of France, and that enlightened nation voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair of any present success for liberal institutions in Europe; it gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles, but to look to ourselves, and to cherish with more care than ever, the security of our institutions and the preservation of our policy and principles. By the policy to which we have adhered since the days of Washington, we have prospered beyond precedent; we have done more for the cause of liberty in the world than arms could effect; we have shown to other nations the way to greatness and happiness. And if we but continue united as one people, and persevere in the policy which our experience has so clearly and triumphantly vindicated, we may in another quarter of a century furnish an example which the reason of the world cannot resist. But if we should involve ourselves in the tangled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing; and if in that struggle Hungary should go down, and we should go down with her, where then would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world? Far better is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the distant wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this western shore, as a light to all nations, than to hazard its utter extinction amid the ruins of fallen or falling republics in Europe."

Throughout Mr. Clay's remarks M. Kossuth listened with the utmost interest and attention; and, indeed, throughout the whole interview he illustrated the rare combination of the profoundest respect without the smallest sacrifice of his personal dignity, exhibiting in all its bearing the most finished and attractive stamp which can be given to the true metal of genius. He did not enter, in his turn, upon a controversy of Mr. Clay's views, but began by stating what he thought the reasons of the repeated failures to establish liberal institutions in France.—Education and political information, he said, did not descend very deep into the masses of the people; as an illustration of which fact, he stated that hundreds of thousands, when voting for the first time to elevate Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, thought the old Emperor was still alive and imprisoned, and that the vote they then gave would effect his deliverance. He gradually diverted his remarks to the affairs of Hungary, Austria, Russia and Turkey; speaking of the exaggerated estimate of the strength of Russia; of the strength & weakness of Turkey—her strength, which consisted in her immense land force, and especially in her militia, or *landwehr* as he termed it; her weakness, which was the liability of the assault of Constantinople by sea. And here, apparently in allusion to Mr. Clay's conviction of our being unable to effect any thing in a European war, he spoke of the material aid which might be rendered Turkey in a war with Russia by a naval force for the protection of her capital. After a series of entertaining and instructive remarks about the condition and prospects of Europe generally, he rose to depart.

Mr. Clay rose and bade him farewell forever, with the utmost cordiality and the kindest sympathy beaming in his face and suffusing his eye; and grasping Kossuth's hand, he said, "God bless you and your family! God bless your country—may she yet be free!"

Kossuth, apparently overwhelmed by the warm and earnest sympathy thus exhibited for himself, his suffering family and country, profoundly bowing, pressed Mr. Clay's hand to his heart, and replied, in tones of deep emotion, "I thank you, honored sir!—I shall pray for you every day that your health may be restored and that God may prolong your life!" Mr. Clay's eyes filled with tears, he again pressed the hand which clasped his own, probably for the last time, but he could say no more.

Thus closed one of the most interesting scenes it has ever been the fortune of the writer to witness.—Two such men rarely meet in this world. The one, having finished the course of his destiny, having lived and acted through the better part of his country's life time, and with its growing greatness and renown, having achieved his own; the sun of his glorious career just going down in unclouded brilliancy, and sending back the rays of its declining glory upon a happy land; the other, still acting, still hoping and fearing, his star just rising amid storms and clouds and darkness; before him all the vicissitudes of an uncertain future for himself and for his country: the one, like a prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the fathers of his country, to whom he was shortly to be gathered—those principles, living by which that country had achieved her greatness; the other, like a scholar, listening to catch the words of wisdom, and hear the lessons of experience, which should be treasured up, and which might yet one day profit his country in her pupilage: to portray that scene aright would challenge the skill of the poet and the painter. The writer would rival, too, the art of a Handel and a Hayden, could he transmit to this paper the sweet melancholy cadences of the voice of the Hungarian exile, sounding like the low melancholy wail of the stricken children of freedom; or the trumpet-toned voice of the old Statesman, gathering some of its ancient strength, and ringing almost as full and sonorous as when in days of old its clarion peal sounded its note of cheer and courage to a nation in its triumphal march to glory and to greatness.

THE ICE CROP.—We learn from various parts of the country, on the most creditable authority, that the ice crop of the present season is abundant, and is gathered with great success. The Knickerbocker Ice Company at Rockland Lake, on the western side of the Hudson river, opposite to Sing Sing, have had from eight hundred to one thousand men, and fifty horses, employed for some weeks past, and have buildings for "harvesting" eighty thousand tons of ice, one of which, capable of containing forty thousand tons, and covering an acre and a quarter of ground, has been lately finished at a cost of $30,000. The same company has another establishment on Highland Lake, capable of storing twenty thousand tons. Another company has houses on Rockland Lake for containing thirty-five thousand tons, who have provided means of raising ice by a machinery to an elevation of one hundred and ten feet from the lake, and proposes to build a railroad for transporting it to the river.

On the Fresh Pond in Watertown, the ice is fifteen inches thick where it has not been already cut, and of remarkable transparency. Where it has been once cut, the after crop is of more than half that thickness. If the proprietors of these various ice establishments heed the proverb, "make hay while the sun shines," there will be no deficiency in the supply of this article the ensuing season.

Boston Advertiser.

An Uncalled for Amen.

A correspondent of the Methodist Protestant relates the following story:

A very sensitive preacher, in a certain village not more than a hundred miles from Baltimore, was discoursing with great warmth on the uncertainty of human life. To give the greater effect to his remarks, after assuring his hearers that they might die before another hour had elapsed, he said: "And I, your speaker, may be dead before another morning dawns."

"*Amen!*" was the audible response of a pious and much beloved brother in the congregation.

The preacher was evidently disconcerted for a moment. He thought the brother must have misunderstood his meaning. Pausing awhile, he repeated the declaration with still greater emphasis: "Before another hour your speaker may be in eternity!"

"Amen!" shouted the brother before him.

It was too much for the sensitive man, and, stammering out a few additional remarks, he sat down before he had finished his discourse.

"Brother ——," said the preacher next day to his kind hearted friend of the amen corner, "what did you mean by saying amen to my remarks last night! Did you wish I was dead?"

"Not at all," said the good brother, "not at all. I thought if you should die you would go straight to glory, and I meant amen to *that*."

WHAT KOSSUTH HAS BEEN DOING FOR HUNGARY.—The following reply was made by Kossuth at Pittsburg, in answer to a gentleman inviting him to Cleaveland, Ohio:—

"Gentlemen—You will know my wishes when I tell you that already one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been raised in this country for the Hungarian fund, and but thirty thousand of it has been realized for my suffering cause. The rest has been eaten, drank, and feasted out in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste and in which I take no pleasure. I have contracted for 40,000 muskets, at $2 each—$80,000; I have made one payment, and have got others to make, or lose what has been paid. If all the money raised could have been properly expended, my mission would, ere this, have been ended, and the basis of my country's liberty secured."

A correspondent of the Dublin Warder informs us that in his neighborhood they are enjoying "Mighty nate weather, glory be to God," for out o'-door exercise. "The roads are in fine ordher for enablin' a man to indulge in that fine, free-and-easy and independintly way o' travelin' known by assistant and economical tourists, as 'Irish Tandem,' and translated all the world over into 'one leg before the other!" None o' yer breaking down o'chaises, or blowin' up of ingines, or rowlin' off the line, in that case; but a little candle grease and sperrits to the soals o' yer feet goin to bed, with a reasonable portion o' the lather ingraydient thrown inside, on the countheractin' principle; and if yer not as fresh as a counthry post-boy in the morning', Dr. MacHale's takin' tay with the Bishop of Exeter this evenin'!"

"SICH A GOOD 'UN."—One of the most brilliant connundrums of the day has just been communicated to us, as follows:—"Why is Charles O'Connor one of the best woodmen in the State? Because at one trial he cut down a Forrest with its Underwood and Flowers."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

THE POPE AND THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—It is said that the Pope has directed two large stones—the one to be taken from the Capitol the other from the Coliseum—to be prepared in Rome, and to be presented by him to the Washington Monument, now being erected in the city of Washington.

Somebody says that he is a brave man who isn't afraid to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

Every one must have felt, occasionally, what a dreadful power we daily confide in the hands of the barber, and how easily he might cut our throats if he chose. A barber in France did recently attempt to cut the throat of one of his customers, whom he suspected of an improper intimacy with his wife. Owing to his agitation, however, he only succeeded in inflicting an awkward gash across the face of his victim. The artist immediately gave himself up, and confessed his murderous intention.

THE MISSISSIPPI UNION PARTY.—The New Orleans Courier, in speaking of political prospects in Mississippi, remarks:

"The late 'Union Democratic Convention' was a failure. Thirty-six delegates only were in attendance, and no such organization will ever again be attempted.

The very first resolution that Convention adopted, laying down old democratic doctrines, compelled the Whigs, who had smuggled themselves in under the name of "Unionists," to withdraw, and the next day the State Rights Democrats and Union Democrats united in the Legislature and elected the officers of the House. Thus may it ever be."

The comparative taxation of some of the countries of Europe will be seen by the following statement: In England the taxes are equal to ten dollars a head for the whole population: in France, seven dollars and a half; in Holland, eight dollars; in Belgium, five dollars and a half; in Spain, five dollars. Taking the comparative wealth of these countries into the account, England is less heavily taxed than any of them. John Bull, however, imagines himself to be the most egregiously taxed of all mortals extant.

A Sister's Death.

She died upon a winter's night,
A long, long time ago;
When the large round moon had a wintry look
As it shone on the breast of the frozen brook,
And over the fields of snow.

As she lay that night in the pale moonlight,
Which fell on her peaceful bed,
She seemed like the form of a sculptured saint
Without sign of woe or of mortal taint,
With a glory around her head.

With her eyelids closed, and her lips apart,
And her arms like the marble fair,
Cross'd on her bosom, and gently press'd,
She lay, as she sank to her peaceful rest,
In the mute repose of prayer.

When the morning broke, and we gazed again
A smile to her face seemed given;
And though our spirits were crushed and sad,
The Christmas bells soon made us glad,
For we knew she woke in heaven.

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool.

The following article from the New York *Courier and Enquirer* relative to the *declared* stock of cotton in Liverpool, we think worthy of attention:

The Asia's advices disappointed the trade generally, but produced no effect upon prices. The addition made to the stock was not unexpected, but the practice is considered on this side, at least, although sanctioned by usage, as very reprehensible. It has, however, signally failed in the effect desired. We anticipated it from the necessity of the case, as it was evident that the stock was running down too fast in Liverpool to suit the views of Manchester, and accordingly wrote in our article, per Europa, Dec. 31st: "Much interest is felt to learn the declared stock of America in Great Britain on the 31st Dec., and on this subject there is a wide margin in the estimates here made, arising solely, however, from the different views entertained of the quantity to be added 'for error in stock taking.'"

We hazard nothing in saying that the supply that can be obtained from the present crop, will at current rates, fall short of the actual requirements for the consumption of the world, and feel also, that it is time that the foreign view of the subject, namely, that the United States must accept ten millions of dollars less for a crop of 2,400,000 a 2,600,000 bales than for one of two millions, compelling the country, after remitting in addition thereto her valuable securities in payment for imports, to liquidate the remaining balances in specie, should be met on this side by a more judicious course in the despatch of the crop, which could be made to turn the balance in our favor.

Suppose, for a moment, that England occupied the position now held by the United States, in relation to the production of cotton, and that she was aware that on our supplies from her our people depended for employment, and, in fact, that it effected the very system of our government, what would be her declaration? "Our price is fixed, take it or have it as you please." We may not yet have the capital in the country to enable us to assume this position, but we are very near approximating it, and sooner or later the banks of this country will find that it is their interest to aid in establishing and maintaining, not a high, but a full and remunerating price for cotton.

The sales reported on change were 1600 bales, without sufficient variation to authorize any alteration in our variations of yesterday, which we heretofore continue.

Educate the Farmer.

It is calculated that the division of the occupations of men in the United States, is nearly in the following proportions:

No. engaged in internal navigation.....		33,076
" " on the ocean.....		56 021
" " the learned professions.....		65.255
" " commerce		119.607
" " manufactures		791.749
" " agriculture		3,719,951

Thus it will be seen that those who are engaged in agriculture are three and a half times greater in number than those in all other divisions. The agriculturists consequently, have the physical and numerical power, and can, at any time, control every government in the United States, and give tone to public opinion. But do they? No, indeed; for however powerful they may be in number, they are weak in influence, and this arises from the want of proper education. The sixty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-five engaged in the learned professions are intellectually stronger than the three millions seven hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-one engaged in agriculture, and therefore rule them. If it were not so, seven-eighths of the offices in the country, would not be held by lawyers and doctors; nor would all colleges and high schools be endowed principally for the benefit of the learned professions.

Farmers, when will you arouse yourselves to the dignity and importance of your calling, and educate yourselves to the height of intelligence, which will make you the rulers instead of the ruled of others? There is surely nothing to prevent this, if you will only be true to yourselves.—*Agriculturist.*

Remedy for Roup in Fowls.

We find the following in a communication from Mr. L. Rogers, of Willowvale, N. Y., published in the *Genesee Farmer*:

"Last fall I purchased a pair of fowls of one of my neighbors, which showed symptoms of disease (the roup). It soon went through my flock of 20 fowls, and for some time seemed incurable; but as a last resort, I mixed with about 4 oz. of fresh butter, one table-spoonful of pulverized *sage*, one of *rue*, and one of *soot*, and gave each fowl a pill of this, about the size of a cranberry, once a day for three or four days; and within two weeks they had all recovered."

A friend of ours, a very successful poultry raiser, recommends the following as an almost certain specific for roup or catarrh in fowls: melt a quantity of hog's lard over a slow fire, and stir into it enough flour of sulphur to make a thick paste. When cool, administer a lump the size of a walnut once or twice a day for a few days, keeping the fowl in a dry and warm place, and feeding upon cracked corn & clean water. This remedy failing, the sharp edge of an axe applied just behind the ears, will, in all cases, be found effectual.

TO MAKE HENS LAY.—The South Carolinian says, a neighbor states that hog's lard is the best thing that he can find to mix the dough he gives to his hens.—He says that one cut of his fat as large as a walnut, will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from sitting, and that by feeding them with the fat occasionally, the hens continue laying through the whole winter.

Kossuth in Cleveland.

Kossuth addressed a great multitude in Cleveland on the 2nd inst. In the course of his speech, he gave the cold shoulder to the Abolitionists, by declaring that he would not speak upon particular questions on which he had been requested to give his opinions, because they were not his business. To discuss such questions, he said he would only be helping to do the work of Hulsemann and Bodisco, and he was not fool enough, he said, in that way to become the tool of Russia.

He had determined to decline a public reception in Cincinnati. His letter to the committee of that city says:

"I decline, in the most solemn way, every procession, illumination, banquet and costly entertainment. Allow me to provide for my own lodging and board. Whatever you have resolved to bestow for these objects, let the amount be given towards the Hungarian Fund."

In the afternoon of the 2d, Kossuth made an address to a meeting of the friends of Hungary. He said it was the *one hundred and fifty-sixth* time he had addressed the American people, in the language he learned from Shakspeare. He said the time for speaking had passed, and the time for action had come. He urged the friends of Hungary to help along the Hungarian loan. That loan would surely be repaid. The salt mines of Hungary now yielded a revenue to Austria of $5,000,000 per annum. Hungary, once free, that revenue would be increased, and the loan cancelled in a year.

THE BLACK SWAN.—The arrival of this *rara avis* in Boston, and her occupant of apartments at the Revere House, are duly chronicled in the papers of that city, just as in the case of Jenny Lind. The Mayor has not called upon her yet, nor has she been serenaded by the Germania Band, nor has that lock with the scriptural inscription been put upon her door.

☞A good deacon, at a conference meeting in the town of D——, about thirty miles north of Boston, addressed his auditors one Sabbath evening as follows: "My friends there is a new doctrine going about now-a-days. We are told that all mankind are going to heaven. But, my brethren and sisters, we hope for better things!"

Great Britain and Hungary.

The New York Commercial Advertiser gives an interesting summary of the official correspondence between the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the British minister at Vienna, during the progress of the Hungarian struggle. By this it appears that on the 25th of August, 1849, the Austrian minister presented to the Turkish cabinet a strong official note demanding the extradition of all the refugees, Poles and Hungarians, without distinction between political and criminal offences, and that the Russian envoy seconded the demand, urging that his government was dissatisfied with the conduct of the Turkish cabinet. This being announced by Sir Stratford Canning to Lord Palmerston, the latter replied, under date of September 24th, that the 18th article of the treaty of Belgrade, under which the extradition was claimed, did not require them to be delivered up to Austria, and that the most that could be demanded was that they should not be permitted to reside permanently in the Turkish empire. This article is translated thus:

Article 18. Henceforth asylum and refuge shall no longer be afforded to evil doers, or to discontented and rebellious subjects; but each of the contracting parties shall be compelled to punish people of this description, as also robbers and brigands, even when subjects of the other party.

This, Lord Palmerston remarks, could not be strained to construe it to apply to the officers and soldiers of the Hungarian armies who have been fighting for the constitutional rights of Hungary, against the armies of Russia and Austria. The French Minister took the same view, and thus sustained, Turkey resisted the demand. But this correspondence also shows that Great Britain not only sustained Turkey by declaration, but promised to do so by arms, if necessary. Count Sturmer, the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, and M. de Titoff, the Russian Envoy, went so far as to declare that the escape of a single refugee would, in the estimation of their Governments, constitute a *casus belli*. Subsequently, Count Sturmer found it necessary or convenient to adopt another tone, and denied having used the expression.

Correspondence soon followed respecting the kind and extent of the support Great Britain would, jointly with France, afford to Turkey, if the Sultan remained firm in his purpose of affording shelter to the refugees. On the 6th of October, 1849, Lord Palmerston distinctly advised Sir S. Canning that in contemplation of the results which might follow the Sultan's persistence in his refusal to surrender the fugitives, Great Britain would afford to the Turkish Government "the moral, and, if necessary, the material support" it required and asked, and that England would "immediately enter into communication with France, in order to concert a common course of proceeding."

Lord Bloomfield, the English Minister at St. Petersburg, and Viscount Ponsonby, the resident Minister at Vienna, were on the same day advised of the determination of the English Government, as were the Lords of the Admiralty, to instruct Sir William Parker to proceed at "once to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, in order to take his squadron up to Constantinople, should he be invited by the Sultan, through Sir S. Canning." He was also instructed to take on board one of his vessels, and remove to any place agreed upon, any of the refuges whom Turkey might wish to assist in escaping from her territory.

In an interview of the British envoy with the Russian Premier, at St. Petersburg, the despatch in question being read to Count Nesselrode, he was silent for some time, and then denied that Russia desired a pretext for making war upon Turkey; that "she was very glad to have got out of one war, and no wish or inclination to enter into another with the Turkish Empire, the existence and stability of which she was most anxious to support;" that "Russia wished, above all things, to live on good terms with her neighbors, but that she could not submit to have her frontier kept in a continual state of agitation by the numerous adventurers, subjects of the Emperor, who had established themselves in the Ottoman dominions."

CALIFORNIA SIGNS.—A San Francisco paper, in the course of some remarks upon the shop signs in that city, says:

But what utterly takes us aback is the sign of the ambitious barber in Commercial Street, over whose door is the following:

'Physiological Hair Cutting and Extatic Shaving.' This rather takes the rag off anything we have seen recently. The sign at Sacramento, which reads, 'Rest for the weary and storage for trunks,' can't touch it with a ten foot pole. These are some of the signs of California.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.—It is understood that the Committees of Naval Affairs in both Houses of Congress have determined to report a bill granting to the Collins' line of Atlantic mail steamships the $200,000 additional compensation asked for.

Brownlowisms.

Parson Brownlow makes the following reply to a remark of one of his exchanges, that the parson is so prone to discontent and so much desires to have things his own way, that he would quarrel with the angels in Heaven.

"I expect to go to heaven when I die, but whether I create any 'discord' there or not, depends upon affirmative answers to the following questions:

"Will there be any Senatorial elections there?—Will the nominatons of candidates take place in caucus? And if so, will any faction attempt to cast any more votes than it is entitled to? In either case I will raise a row. But those with whom I am at war in this world, need have no fears of being involved, as they are not likely to get there!"

In his last Knoxville Whig, he makes the following characteristic announcement:

"No paper will be issued from this office next Saturday. But, thereafter, the reader may expect some developments of rascality in high places—embracing United States Senators, Supreme Courts and all kinds of devilment."

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian has the following broad hint:

BE JUST BEFORE YOU ARE GENEROUS!—We see amongst those gazetted as having contributed largely to the Kossuth fund, the name of a gentleman who stands indebted on our books for some four years' subscription. The person referred to has the reputation of a generous, whole souled, clever fellow—and we believe he is; but for all that, we could not help thinking that if a portion of the check so ostentatiously handed over to the "Kossuth Fund" had been appropriated to the debt so long standing, the donor would have stood a little higher in our estimation as a *just*, as well as a gener